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Krazy Kat Amber Silver Fox Outsider:—Fleet Admiral	Amber Jennifer Fleet Admiral Outsider:—Krazy Kat
RACE 3	RACE 3
Al Fresco Double Coin Ben Lawers Outsider:—Miami Beauty	Prairie Moon Some Fun Ben Lawers Outsider:—Miami Beauty
RACE 4	RACE 4
Corrib Belle Fontaine Mustang Outsider:—Cleopatra	Atomic Power Beautiful Star Cleopatra Outsider:—Corrib
RACE 5	RACE 5
The Kam Lung Dawn Cassie Outsider:—Liberty Diamond	Ben Macdubh Southeast Wind Liberty Diamond Outsider:—Dawn
RACE 6	RACE 6
Desert Gold Busy Bee Yenal Outsider:—Cocktail Tea	Henrietta Culinary Busy Bee Outsider:—Forever Spring
RACE 7	RACE 7
Hongkong Shuttle Oakland Bridge Daisy Bell Outsider:—Blossom Time	Blossom Time Hongkong Shuttle Rose Enrme Outsider:—Daisy Bell
RACE 8	RACE 8
Poker Face Pearl Bridge Wanderer Outsider:—Southwest	Ringmer Southwest Poker Face Outsider:—Pearl Bridge
RACE 9	RACE 9
Zephyr Tunny Care Free Outsider:—Ironsides	Good Bay Ironsides Care Free Outsider:—Airfield
RACE 10	RACE 10
Wonderful Girl Prince Dahlia Wonderful Coin Outsider:—Glamour Butterfly	Toowoomba Boy Daylight Prince Dahlia Outsider:—Wonderful Girl

NEPALI CONGRESS GROUP RESIGNS FROM CABINET

Katmandu, Nepal, Nov. 11.
The Nepali Congress group, led by Mr. B. P. Koirala, resigned from Nepal's interim Cabinet today and King Tribhuvan was expected to dissolve the Cabinet.

The letter of resignation said that the Nepali Congress found the present heterogeneous Cabinet "unworkable." It was sworn in on June 10, 1951, after the feudal regime of the Ranas (Nepal's ruling family) had ended and a semi-popular Government was formed in which the Ranas and the Congress had equal membership.

Preceding this settlement were months of fighting in the Himalayan Kingdom by Congress insurgents, forces ended finally by Indian mediation.

The King today summoned the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Mohan Shamsheer, to discuss the situation. Earlier Sir Mohan had blamed the "bungling administration" of the Congress for sporadic student unrest in the Kingdom.—Reuter.

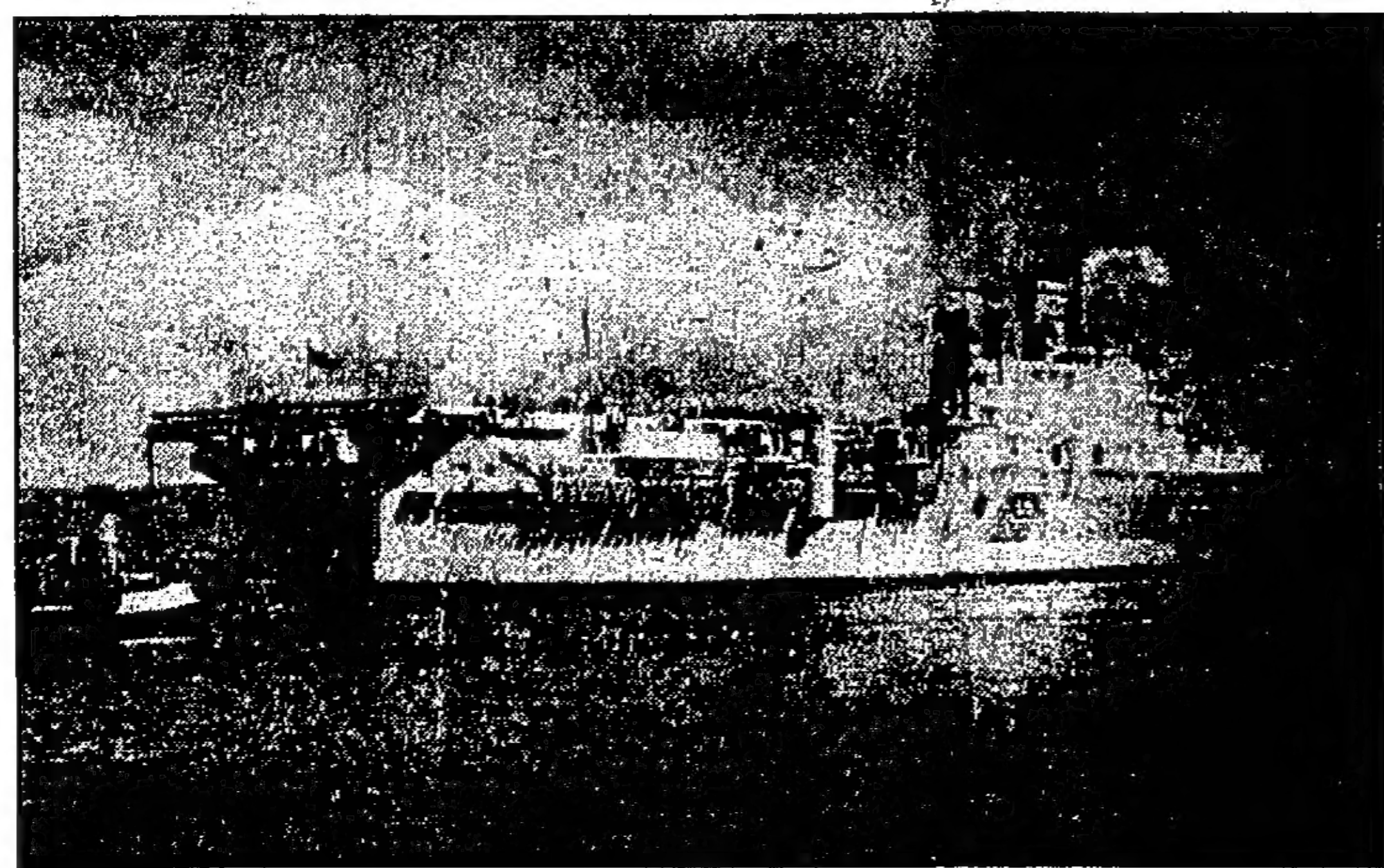
COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Problem Of The DPs

ONE of the tough problems which Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants left to the free world to solve has been the care and resettlement of the displaced persons no longer able to work. At the end of the war, hundreds of these were found in the concentration camps and in various European communities. Tuberculosis, among other diseases, was widely prevalent among the DPs. During the first years following the war, a great number of the sick recovered their health and were resettled or returned to their homelands. Early in 1950, when the International Refugee Organisation began to visualise the end of its operations, it still had on its hands some 20,000 DPs of various nationalities who, for reasons of health, could not hope for any resettlement. This group was named the "hard-core" cases. Great efforts have been made in the last two years by IRO and by the voluntary relief agencies to find homes and institutions for the miserable human beings unable to take care of themselves. A number of countries have collaborated with IRO and voluntary relief agencies to solve the "hard-core" problem. Israel has agreed to take all sick Jews and has actually taken 2,954 from Germany alone, not to count Austria and Italy. The Netherlands, France, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Belgium and several other European and South American countries have admitted homeless DPs to sanatoria, mental institutions, houses for the aged, hospitals, etc. The United States, in compliance with its immigration laws, has taken a great number of old people whose support was guaranteed by their relatives or friends. But it has not admitted any

mental cases or any persons with active tuberculosis. The check on such cases by the United States Public Health Service has been particularly severe, as it was realised that tuberculosis was much more prevalent among DP's than among ordinary immigrants. Immigration laws of the United States stipulate that an immigrant can be passed if the tuberculosis has been arrested for at least a year. IRO doctors are convinced that of the 2,500 cases rejected for immigration by the tuberculosis board nine months ago, a certain number, probably not more than a couple of hundred, could be passed today if they were re-examined. This is an urgent humanitarian measure which both IRO and voluntary agencies have recommended to the Public Health Service in Washington, but so far no decision has been made on it and the deadline for the IRO existence has been set at December 3 of this year. IRO physicians are convinced that a re-examination of a limited number of marginal cases would not endanger the public health of the American people. The sad part of the situation is that although a number of countries have taken "hard-core" cases—blind, disabled, tubercular and mentally sick people—the bulk of the burden of those who cannot be resettled will fall on Germany, which is already overcrowded to capacity with its own expelled, refugees and war invalids. It might be said to be a just retribution, but on the other hand the resources available to the German state for public welfare are strained to the utmost, and the situation might become worse in the future.

Britain's New Carrier



Terrorists Attack Military Hospital

VIOLENCE IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

Fayid, Nov. 11.
Egyptians poured automatic and rifle fire into a darkened military hospital last night in a new terror campaign of shooting and violence against Britain's Suez Canal garrison.

British sentries alert for the "Terror Day" promised in skull and cross-bones posters—drove the snipers from the hospital area with rapid fire. Bullets ripped into the hospital compound and buildings at El Ballah, 10 miles north of the trouble town of Ismailia, but no one was hurt, a British Army spokesman said.

"T Day" was launched yesterday in Ismailia itself, where three British soldiers walking in an out of bounds section of the garrison town were set upon, beaten and stabbed by 300 screaming Egyptians.

Their boots were ripped off and their feet trampled on while rioters struck them with knives. A patrol of the Lancashire Fusiliers raced into the Arab quarter, rescuing two of the men from the crowd and finding a third lying bleeding at a nearby street corner. He was reported tonight to be seriously wounded with multiple stab-wounds.

The spokesman said that an Egyptian fired two shots from

a pistol at the soldiers, but missed. The crowd seized two rifles and a Sten gun.

A third attack in the week-end of violence was by snipers who fired at an Army petrol dump at Neifish, near Ismailia. There were only a few shots and British sentries did not reply.

The Army said an unnamed paratrooper was dangerously hurt when an Egyptian car driver "deliberately" drove him down in Fayid village British military headquarters. The spokesman said that the driver was an Egyptian, but did not say how the identification was made.

"T Day" also brought a call from foreign Muslim leaders to the Sudanese to launch a "Jihad"—Holy War—against the "British aggressors."

The appeal, broadcast by Cairo Radio, was signed by Hajj Amin el Husseini, ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, and other Muslim chiefs. British families fled steadily from the besieged Canal zone during the mounting week-end tension.

A headquarters spokesman said that several hundred Army and Air Force families living in Ismailia would also be sent back to Britain by sea as soon as shipping space was free.—Reuter.

Two Big Test Votes

London, Nov. 11.
The new Conservative Government, determined to lead Britain back to world power, braced itself tonight for its first real tests of strength against the Labour Party in Parliament.

The leaders of both Parties mustered full strength in the House of Commons for test votes on Monday and Tuesday on Mr. Winston Churchill's plans for Britain.

Labour has challenged Mr. Churchill to Commons votes on two specific points: his plans to turn part of the nationalised steel industry back to private ownership and his intention to recess Parliament for almost two months for Christmas.

The challenges will be the first real test of Mr. Churchill's slim majority of about 14 and a test of how far the six Liberal Members will support him.

Freighter's SOS

Manila, Nov. 11.
The American freighter Edward N. Hurley, grounded on a reef off Palawan Island in the southwest Philippines, radioed today for the aid of tug or lighters. The message also said that the ship was not in danger from water, but that it was in danger of being abandoned.

Here is a new picture of HMS Eagle, Britain's latest and largest aircraft-carrier, said to have cost \$15,000,000 to construct. She has been built by Harland and Wolff's at Belfast, and will take on board squadrons of the latest jet fighters required by the Royal Navy.—Central Press Photograph.

PRINCESS THANKS CANADIANS

St John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 11.

Princess Elizabeth bade "au revoir" to the people of Canada tonight, and in a farewell broadcast thanked them for "the glimpse you have given me of the greatness of this nation and the even greater future which is within its grasp."

In her broadcast she said: "For five weeks we have travelled through this vast and splendid land of Canada, and now we have come once more to the Atlantic. Tomorrow we shall sail for England and the moment has come when I must say goodbye for a time, and thank you."

"It is not easy to say goodbye because although I am going to a country which is my first home, and although I am happy to be returning to my family and my children, I am also leaving a country which has become a second home in every sense."

"Nor is it easy to say thank you because no words of mine can express what I would like to tell you."

"I thank you for the glimpse you have given me of the greatness of this nation and the even greater future which is within its grasp."

"I have seen this future in the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of your children and have heard it in their voices. For as long as I live I shall remember and cherish fondly the greetings which came to us each day from these young people. I pray that their lot in this land will always continue to be a happy one."—Reuter.

Rains Swell French Rivers

Paris, Nov. 11.
Rivers were rising in southern France tonight after 36 hours of torrential rainfall.

Emergency measures were being prepared in Avignon, where the Rhone has risen three metres during the past 24 hours. Some farms are already cut off and are being supplied by boat.

The River Durance is also spilling over its banks and some farmers have been forced to evacuate their houses. Flood danger was also reported from Central France. The lower parts of Aubus, in the Seine-et-Loire Department, were flooded tonight and firemen had to go into action to supply cut off houses with essential food.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCED Britain's Prime Minister To Visit Washington

Key West, Florida, Nov. 11.
President Truman and Mr Winston Churchill will meet in Washington in January, the White House Press Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, told reporters today.

"It is quite probable the Prime Minister will be in Washington some time in January," said Mr Short, adding that Mr Churchill had cabled the President suggesting the meeting and Mr Truman had concurred.

Mr Short said he knew nothing of a suggestion that M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, is coming to Washington too.

The White House used a talking to the Russians until the West has pushed further ahead with its plans for reducing military inequality against that of the Communist world.

The threat that the West might be playing into Russian hands by forcing through maximum rearmament at the cost of economic dislocation in the Atlantic Pact nations would, it was thought here, undoubtedly lead the two statesmen to a fresh appraisal of the forces needed to deter any new aggressive Communist move.

NEXT VITAL MOVE
United Nations diplomats forecast that a Churchill-Truman meeting early next year in the United States would be the next vital move in international diplomacy.

It was considered likely that this subject was discussed in private conversations between Mr Acheson and Mr Eden, and it was taken for granted that such a meeting will take place early in the year.

Meanwhile, the investigations of the North Atlantic Special Committee into the capacity of the NATO nations to carry out unaided their original rearmament plans have shown clearly that some American aid to put them through will be necessary.

Mr Churchill said last week in his Guildhall speech that by agreeing to make East Angles, England, the advance atomic base of the Atlantic forces, Britain had taken the risk of inviting special Soviet antagonism.

This was interpreted by diplomats here as a clear hint that the British Premier would ask President Truman for more American aid for British rearmament not only as an economic necessity but on the grounds of equity between allies engaged in the common defence.—Reuter.

REPLY CABLED
Mr Truman sent back a cable telling the British leader he would be happy to see him.

As recently as Saturday, Mr Churchill expressed the fear that the free nations of the world might tumble into a major war with Russia. Mr Truman has expressed the same fear himself and added that another world war might mean the end of civilisation.

Actually, President Truman has not been too keen about a face-to-face meeting with Mr Churchill. The President has felt since Potsdam that it is a mistake to conduct international affairs by a conference of the heads of state. His position is that international negotiations are better conducted by an underlying like the Secretary of State, who can always plead, when in a tight spot, that he must consult a higher authority.—United Press.

SPEULATION
Paris, Nov. 11.
Leading diplomats at the United Nations General Assembly here forecast tonight that the Churchill-Truman meeting in Washington would head its agenda with a down to earth review of the strategy of the cold war struggle against the Soviet Union.

But it was not thought that the two statesmen would put a top level four-power meeting in the forefront of their tactics.

Western diplomats here assumed that the talks between President Truman and Mr Winston Churchill, predicted in London and Washington to take place in the United States capital probably in January, would start from the assumption that little could be achieved by

Tornado Makes Cows Airborne

Brisbane, Nov. 11.
Eight and a half hours after she was swept into the air when a tornado struck the small town of Kenmore, about 10 miles from here, a cow turned up at its farm, with the only visible signs of her having been airborne being a few cuts and scratches.

Another cow was swept aloft by the tornado at the same time.

After sailing along for 50 yards this cow was dropped unharmed into a gully. The tornado sucked fence posts out of the ground and sent a 2,000-litre tank soaring after the two cows.—Reuter.

Cease-Fire Prospects Settled

Munich, Nov. 12.
Allied and Communist negotiators were close together today (Monday) on where to draw a cease-fire line across Korea but still sharply disagreed on when to do so.

The question of timing became uppermost on the thorny issue after all other major differences appeared to have been worked out.

Proposals of both sides called for basing the zone of the battle-line.

The United Nations Command, however, held resolutely to its position that this zone could be defined only after all other matters were settled and an armistice was ready for signing.

Opposing this package proposal, the Communists want a cease-fire line to be fixed and become effective immediately, leaving settlement of remaining issues to be made later.

19TH MEETING TODAY
The Allies contend that this would prevent an armistice ever being reached because it would halt the shooting and thus leave the Reds any necessity of negotiating the other questions.

Th 19th meeting of a joint subcommittee to discuss the differences was scheduled for 11 a.m. at Pan Mun Jom.

A UN Command communiqué last night said "no progress" was made after a four-hour 40-minute subcommittee session during the day.—Associated Press.

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NEWSPAPER QUERIES UN VALUE

London, Nov. 11. The value of the United Nations as a potential force for peace was questioned by today's Sunday Express.

This Conservative paper urged Britain to leave the United Nations.

"Can we ever hope to secure peace through the United Nations Organisation, established to translate into practice one of mankind's recurrent dreams, open covenants openly negotiated between nations?" the Sunday Express asked.

"Experience would seem to indicate that the answer is 'No'."

"All that it has done is to give the Kremlin the finest sounding board in the world for its propaganda, and the power to block all peace progress; to implant upon primitive peoples from Patagonia to Persia a fantastic idea of their importance; and to provide the Moslems, the Nubas, the Persians and all Britain's haters with an open arena in which they can tear strips off the lion's skin while the world looks on in bewildered amazement."

"The United Nations not only tarnishes our prestige and imperils our strength, but it also costs us a tremendous sum of money to keep it going."

"We ought to shake ourselves free of it before it brings us to final ruin" the Sunday Express urged.—Reuter.

RED CROSS UNIT FOR KOREA

London, Nov. 11. A Norwegian field ambulance team, consisting of a pastor and three doctors, left here by air today for Korea.

The team, which will travel by way of Hongkong, will stay in Korea for six months as part of Norway's contribution to the United Nations forces there.—Reuter.



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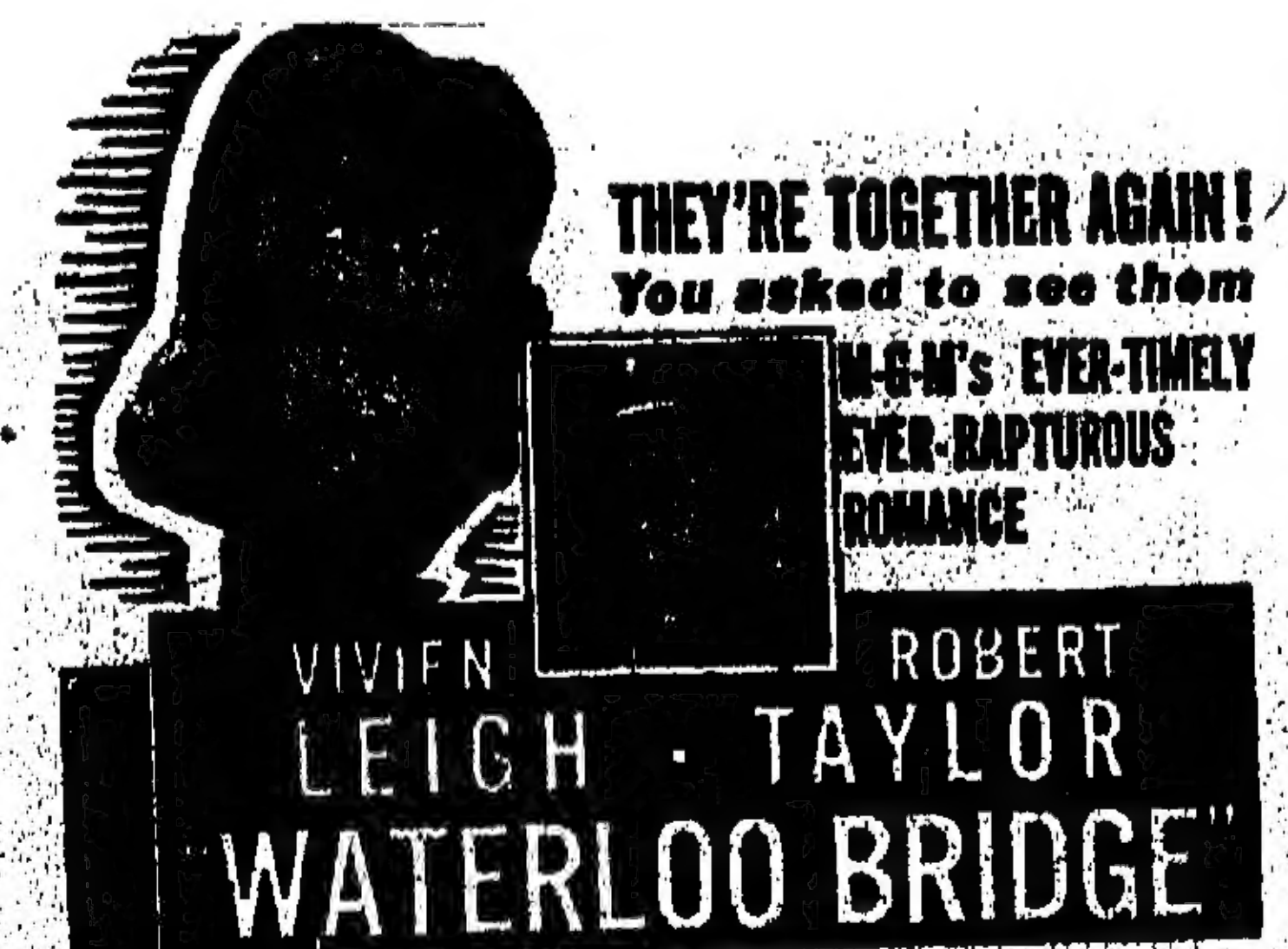


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Some Good Shooting



President Auriol of France (centre) and his youngest grandson Jean-Pierre (left), with the trophies of the President's hunting party held at Rambouillet Forest in France. — London Express.

Geisha Strike Continues

Tokyo, Nov. 11. Omika City's 60 geishas are continuing their strike, started on Wednesday, for the payment of two million yen back pay and for a closed shop.

One of their strike slogans reads: "Absolute opposition to prostitution."

The restaurant operators are recruiting geishas in Tokyo in an attempt to break the strike.—Reuter.

Counterfeiting Arrests

Tokyo, Nov. 11. The arrest of 9 Japanese and Okinawans accused of counterfeiting US military payment certificates was reported by the Business Journal Nihon Keisai today.

The Journal quoted Osaka police as saying they had seized \$22,000 in counterfeit \$10 bills. The certificates, legal tender only for occupation personnel, were picked up between October 7 and November 9, Nihon Keisai said.—Associated Press.

Sea Could Solve Food Shortage

Sydney, Nov. 11. "It makes me wild when I hear people talking about a world shortage of food—when off their front doors they have vast oceans of natural wealth waiting to be harvested."

Dr. Claude E. Zobel, professor of microbiology at the University of California, really meant the ocean too, when he told the Sydney Morning Herald:

"The oceans occupy by far the greater part of our earth's surface, and taken all over, their productivity is greater than that of the land. It seems to me that there are huge possibilities for the development of sea foods and other materials from the surrounding waters."

Dr. Zobel has a definite suggestion. He has just spent several weeks in Queensland waters conferring with Government marine experts, and he has found that the vast meadows of sea weed off the Australian coast have commercial value in the United States.

"When I go back to the States, I intend to try to interest our industrialists in Australia's seaweed resources," he said.

Hundreds of tons of the giant kelp seaweed, Macrocystis, grow off the coast, particularly in the ocean depths off Tasmania. This sea weed, growing off the Pacific coast of the United States, feeds the huge American plastics industry and other manufacturers inadequately, and new sources are being sought.—United Press.

FOCH—STATUE UNVEILED

Paris, Nov. 11. French, Belgian, British and American troops marched past the French President, Mr. Vincent Auriol, this afternoon after he unveiled an equestrian statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Allied Generalissimo in World War I, on Chailot Hill near the United Nations General Assembly's meeting place.

The statue of Foch, who was born 100 years ago at Turbie in the Pyrenees, looks across the Seine to the Eiffel Tower, the Champ de Mars parade ground and the Ecole Militaire.—Reuter.

Attention Focused On UN General Assembly

Washington, Nov. 11.

Action on most of the world's trouble spots was focused in Paris as the United Nations General Assembly began debates there on many of the areas of crisis.

Russian rejection of the Western disarmament proposal appeared to cancel any prospect of an overall East-West settlement, and attention was turned to these areas of individual conflict:—

(1) Middle East—The United States, Britain, France and Turkey announced plans for a Middle Eastern defence command and promised arms aid to countries of the area which joined the effort. Arab League States were scheduled to meet in Paris to decide whether their sympathy for Egypt's attempt to oust Britain from the Suez Canal Zone should keep them from joining the defence plan.

In Egypt, incidents occurred during the past week between British troops and Egyptians and in a broadcast over the State-controlled Cairo radio a Moslem priest called for a holy war against Britain. The Arab States' request for Assembly review of complaints about French rule in North Africa was deferred indefinitely.

(2) Germany—The Three Western powers invited West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Paris to speed decisions on German rearmament and defence role in the European army. Meanwhile the Assembly agreed to debate steps toward German unity despite Soviet objections.

(3) Yugoslavia—Charges of "hostile activities" were lodged against Russia and six Red satellites by Yugoslavia at the Assembly. A Yugoslav delegate said Russia's satellite acts along his country's frontier "are creating a situation endangering the maintenance of international peace."

(4) Kashmir—The Security Council gave Dr. Graham six weeks more to try to mediate the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir. The hope was expressed that he might be able to get both sides to agree to the demilitarisation of Kashmir as the first step toward a plebiscite.

(5) China—Although Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced Britain will continue to recognise Red China, the Russian attempt to seat the Communist regime at the General Assembly was summarily defeated by a vote of 11-2 (Russia and Poland).

(6) Indo-China—French and Indo-Chinese troops continued attacks against the Communist-led Vietminh forces, punching a 15-mile wide hole in the Red line west of Hanoi in their latest offensive.—United Press.

Togliatti On Aim Of Communism

Rome, Nov. 11. Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party, addressed a rally here today commemorating the 34th anniversary of Russia's October Revolution.

The goal of Communism was freedom for all, unity of the people in working for the national life and universal peace, he declared.

"So much the better if this goal can be achieved through existing forms of democracy without convulsions and shocks and through the free and fertile interplay of ideas alone. But if there should be a desire to fight with violence and repression against this invincible movement of social and human progress, then it will be necessary to take another road: that very road which the Russian Revolution has pointed out to us," Signor Togliatti said.

He added: "We are convinced that if those madmen who speak of war should lose their senses to such an extent as to drag the world once more into the horrible abyss of a conflagration, they would receive a lesson which they deserve. And from their defeat would finally arise that aim to which every free man should make his every effort: the effective unity of all peoples."—Reuter.

RN Carrier Stands By

Valetta, Nov. 11.

The ship's company of the Royal Navy's aircraft carrier Ocean was tonight to pick up an air group, it was officially announced.

The carrier is standing by for a possible emergency.—Reuter.

"U.S. NOT POPULAR IN FAR EAST"

New York, Nov. 11. Representative John F. Kennedy (Democrat, Mass.) said today that the position of the United States in the Middle East and Far East has deteriorated and that those areas regard this country and other Western powers with considerable hostility.

Rep. Kennedy returned by plane from a six-week world tour. His world-wide swing carried him first to Europe and then to the Pacific.

"Our diplomacy in Southeast Asia has been in many ways a failure," he said.

"The American position has deteriorated in the Middle East and the Far East."

"I think our policy in some of these countries has tied the United States too closely with colonial policies. In the minds of the people of the Middle East and Southeast Asia, the U.S. no longer stands for what the people want, and they do not look to us as they did at the end of the war (World War II)."

The wave of nationalism in these areas, he said, should have been supported by the West in order to overcome Communist infiltration into these countries.

China, Indo-China, the 34-year-old Congressmen recommended that the U.S. should not merely support French policy, but should stand for the aspirations of the people for independence and reforms.

The American position in Indo-China, he said, is tremendously serious and there is no doubt that the majority of the people are on the side of the guerrillas.—Associated Press.

Seeking Oil Concessions

Cairo, Nov. 11. Two American oilmen are here to look into oil concessions. They are Glenn McCarthy of Houston, Texas, and John W. Meyer of Los Angeles. The two arrived on Saturday.

Neither would say much about their plans, though Mr. Meyer said they were interested in unworked oil concessions areas. Their interests were not confined to Egypt but, he told newsmen, "you can rule out Iran and Saudi Arabia."

It was rumoured they might be interested in the Sinai Peninsula area of Egypt, among other places.—Associated Press.

Their First Flight

London, Nov. 11. Paramount Chieftainess Mantsebo Seelo, of Basutoland, and her party of advisers left here today by air for Africa after a month's visit to Britain. All 12 members of the party are flying for the first time. During her stay here, the Chieftainess was received at Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth.—Reuter.

Queen And "Our Gracie"



Miss Gracie Fields, the famous "Lancashire Lassie" known in music halls all over the world, meets the Queen at the Victoria Palace in London when Her Majesty and Princess Margaret attended the Royal Variety Performance.—Central Press.

Bangkok Trying A Unique Method Of Fighting Rabies

Bangkok, Nov. 11.

Gentle methods are being used to rid this teeming city of the menace of thousands of rabies-ridden mongrel dogs whose fangs spell death but who are yet allowed to roam the streets and alleys at will.

They are preserved by the grace of a gentle religion.

It is a tenet of Buddhism that life shall not be taken, and any dog which finds its life threatened can always find sanctuary within precincts of the nearest temple.

Buddhism, however, has no solution for lives taken by the pi-dog. Thirty persons in Thailand died the violent death of rabies last year.

Therefore, to fight the disease, a group of concerned people have formed the Society for the Promotion of Animal Welfare—a title calculated not to offend the susceptibilities of the Buddhists—and are now campaigning for funds with which to procure vaccine to inoculate the pi-dogs.

This solution, which has the vigorous support of Dr. Chalerms Puramanda, Director of the Pasteur Institute in Bangkok, appears to be the only one possible.

From time to time, some irate householder, generally a foreigner rendered sleepless by the cacophonous din of a score of snarling pi-dogs, will call upon the public health authorities to purge his district of dogs. But when word soon goes round that dog-poisoners are coming, the gentle Thai neighbours seize the offending dogs and harbour them within the compound of a Buddhist temple until the danger is past.

COMMON TRAITS

In due course, they re-appear and once again shatter the early morning peace with their yaps and snarls.

The pi-dog breeds unhindered in this city and is a familiar denizen of mean streets and elegant suburbs alike. There is the full formal breed but a profusion of wild and unpredictable shapes. An ancestry of procreation has mixed Alsatian and Fox Terrier, Spaniel and Dachshund. All pi-dogs have two common physical traits—first, a tail

which stands aloft and curves towards their heads, and second, an ability to roll back their lips in a guttural snarl.

Mange sweeps through this mongrel race, and it is common to see dogs which are completely bald rooting among the refuse beside the road or blindly careering among the teeming traffic.

Pi-dogs constitute a major problem in this city. Every day, eight or 10 new cases are treated against rabies. At the Pasteur Institute, 80 persons a day are given injections because they have been exposed to rabies by the bite of these dogs.—Reuter.

"Bilingual World" Aim

Paris, Nov. 11. A movement for a "bilingual world," setting as its first aim the adoption of English and French as the official languages in the Western hemisphere, held its first meeting here today.

Mr. Robert Buron, French Information Minister, is Honorary Chairman of the organisation which is also being supported by French Members of Parliament, journalists and trade union leaders.

Its final aim is that one language should be adopted throughout the world as a means of communication between the nations.

Mr. Gerard Jacquet, Socialist member of the National Assembly, said that he would ask Parliament to discuss the organisation's proposals which would be submitted also to the Council of Europe meeting later this month.—Reuter.

'Advance On Paris' Call

BY CLAIMANTS
TO FORTUNE

London, Nov. 11. Scattered throughout Australia, China, France, Germany, Holland and Austria, are 3,000 claimants to the £56 millions fortune of Jean Thiery, who died over 200 years ago in France.

To prove that blood is thicker than water, 88 members of the Belgian branch of the family are holding a reunion in Namur, Belgium.

These potential millionaires, would-be relatives of M. Thiery, have gathered to talk about their dearly-departed ancestor—and his money.

Part of the heritage includes whole districts of Paris, including its Town Hall and Government buildings.

The object of the reunion is to force the French Government to recognise their claims and obtain payment in cash of a substantial part of the wealth which has been lying in the French Treasury since Napoleon's day.

"LET US MARCH"

Crammed into a tiny room over a cafe in Namur, the "relatives" who came from Brussels, Liege, Ghent and Charleroi, heard their newly-elected president, 50-year-old Marcel de Liser, declare:

"The Germans took Paris with 8,000 men. There are 3,000 of us. Paris is our property. Let us march on Paris and establish our claim."

The Thiery family, wiping beads of sweat from their brows, cheered loudly.

The motion was adopted. And almost any day now, directives will be issued by Press-minded Marcel de Liser for a new invasion of France.—London Express Service.

FREE EUROPE COLLEGE

Paris, Nov. 11. The College of Free Europe, established for "those who have chosen cultural freedom," will be opened tomorrow in the former Chateau Roberstau, near Strasbourg.

According to Mr. James Burnham, an American author and a College trustee, the College will fill the cultural vacuum when countries behind the "Iron Curtain" have been freed from the Communist regime.

Founded by the Franco-American Free European University in Exile at New York, the College has accommodation for 100 students from such countries as Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania and Latvia. About 80 students from these countries have already started their studies.—Reuter.

Cypriots In Canal Zone

Fayid, Nov. 11. Cypriot workers have begun to arrive in the Suez Canal zone at the request of the British military authorities to replace wholesale desertions by Egyptian labourers.

Most of the 50,000 labourers employed by the Army until the Suez Canal crisis were Egyptians.

The Army is refusing to disclose exact figures of desertions and infighting, by extremists but it is known that most Egyptian labourers have left their jobs in British camps.—Reuter.

Peace Treaty Ratification

Tokyo, Nov. 12. The Japanese Government is expected to ratify the Japanese peace treaty and the United States-Japan security pact on or about November 17-18, Kyodo News Agency reports.

Quoting well-informed sources, Kyodo said the Upper House special committee on the treaties will debate and vote on the bills on November 6.—United Press.

HARRY ODELL

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FILIPINO DOCTOR REPLACES TARUC AS HUK CHIEF

Manila, Nov. 11.

The top-ranking Communist rebel in the Philippines now is 34-year-old bespectacled Dr Jesus Lava, according to the army, and the reward for his capture dead or alive has been raised from P100,000 to P130,000.

Luis Taruc, the most colourful symbol of the Huk rebellion, is now considered No. 2 Red leader by the army, and the price on his head remains at P100,000.

The army has not revealed the reason that led it to consider Lava as the No. 1 man in the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (People's Liberation Army) that has been trying to overthrow the government since 1945.

However, an army source claimed that the brief "supremacy" of Taruc in 1948, when President Elpidio Quirino proclaimed an amnesty for the rebels, had something to do with Lava's alleged rise to the topmost rank in the Huk hierarchy.

Although Lava, a medical doctor, is one of the founders of the Huk movement, he has constantly remained in the background and Taruc undoubtedly is the best-known Huk leader.

A civilian source said it was possible the army raised the price on Lava's head for psychological reasons. This source said the army apparently hoped to stir jealousies in the Huk high command by acknowledging Lava, rather than Taruc, as the most important dissident leader.

Lava graduated from the college of medicine of the University of the Philippines in 1936. He was an honour student, and soon was among the promising young practitioners in Manila. He married a pretty registered nurse, by whom he has two children. His wife and children still live in Manila, untroubled by the authorities, according to an informed source.

DURING OCCUPATION

Lava had extremely radical ideas even during his university days, according to a former classmate. In Lava's opinion, the classmate said, "violence is unfortunate but unfortunately necessary" in securing communist ends.

The Japanese occupation (1941-45) gave young Lava his chance to follow his leftist leanings. He "boned up" on Communist theory laid down the party line to the recruits of the Huk army in Central Luzon, a former inmate said. The Huks started out as an anti-Japanese army.

Whether or not Lava is the No. 1 Red leader, there seems to be no doubt that he is the top theoretician and the finest intellect in the Philippine Communist movement.

In 1949, after the liberation, Lava was elected to Congress from his district in Bulacan province as a candidate of the leftist "Democratic Alliance."

Taruc at the same time was elected congressman from his district in Pampanga, also on an "alliance" standard bearer.

But Lava never sat in the House of Representatives. He was never proclaimed. During the amnesty period in 1948, when Taruc came to Manila and parleyed with Mr Quirino, the Pampanga rebel was indicted as a member of the House and he even collected his salary as a legislator.

CLEVER FAMILY

Throughout the amnesty negotiations, Lava played an important role but he never came down to Manila from Central Luzon. The amnesty proved a failure because of a disagreement over firearms. The Government wanted the rebels to surrender their firearms. The rebels said they would register

Huks Murder Liberal

Manila, Nov. 11.

The battered and hacked body of a Liberal Party provincial leader was found in Central Luzon on Saturday night, 24 hours after he was kidnapped by Communist Huks.

The killing at Rizal of Pastor Palad, 41, raised the death toll in pre-election violence to at least 86 since mid-September. The Communists are attempting to disrupt the provincial and Congressional elections scheduled for Tuesday—Associated Press.

them but insisted on keeping them. They kept them.

Lava is five feet, 10 inches tall, of slender build, light complexion, and with straight black hair, according to the army's description. He does not smoke.

He comes of one of the most well-known families in the Philippines, and is the youngest of seven children. Four of his brothers studied in the United States. One was a Ph.D. from Columbia, another was a Ph.D. from Stanford, and still another was a doctor of jurisprudence from the University of California. The brother from Stanford is now a ranking economist of the Central Bank of the Philippines—United Press.

Her Majesty Inspects The KOYLI



Travelling 400 miles to Strensall, Yorkshire, the Queen carried out her first public engagement since the King's illness when she spent a few hours with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, whose Colonel-in-Chief she is. Photo shows the Queen inspecting the parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks.

Persian Government Trying To Put Its Finances In Order

Teheran, Nov. 11.

Persia, faced with graver financial and economic difficulties than ever before, is trying to cut down and limit Government expenditure. Recent efforts to solve the crisis, however, have met with strong criticism in political and financial circles in Teheran on the ground that they offer no real remedy.

Indeed, the Government has been attacked by newspapers of varying shades of opinion for its mishandling of financial and economic policy.

One of the latest Government decrees, seeking to effect a saving of about £6,000,000, lays down that the total sum paid in civil service salaries must not on any account exceed the figure appointed by law. It forbids the payment of two separate salaries to any single official who happens to work for two Government departments.

No additional civil servants may be engaged during the current Persian year, which ends in March, 1952, except specialists such as engineers, doctors and teachers.

No increases in salary or promotions will be granted to higher grade officials this year. The decree forbids the purchase of new transport for Government purposes and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Nari-man, has ordered a drastic reduction in the number of motorcars allotted to Government departments.

Surplus transport is to be sold.

MISSIONS ABROAD

The purchase of technical equipment is to be strictly controlled by the Minister of Finance under Cabinet supervision. No new Government offices are to be built, except in the oil province of Khuzistan and in certain other areas to be decided by the Cabinet.

Cabinet approval will also now be needed before any Government official is allowed to go abroad at Government expense. The need for the continued stay in foreign countries of those now employed outside Persia will be closely examined.

The strictest economy in the administration of Persian diplomatic missions has been ordered and no diplomat will be permitted to spend more than £5 a day for all purposes.

The decree allows the expenditure of just over £1,000,000 on the formation of a Government Employees Co-operative Society. Finally it stipulates that there must be a 15 per cent cut in expenditure for the last six months of the Persian year.

TOBACCO TAX

In a further effort to balance the budget, the Government has raised the tax on tobacco and cigarettes, thus increasing the price to the consumer by 25 per cent.

The reception accorded to these latest moves has been lukewarm, even in circles which have hitherto supported the Government.

It is being said that the Government has no policy and that the measures it has taken are merely an attempt to avoid drastic decisions. It is argued that there has been no effort to strike at the root causes of the financial crisis—namely, the swollen and corrupt civil service; the extravagant but empty-mouthed organization for the Seven Year Reconciliation and Reform Plan; the inefficient, wasteful and over-centralized administrative machine; and the great chasm between the private and public sectors.

The heaviest burden of higher prices and of taxation, the critics say, falls upon those who are least able to bear it. Economic writers are warning that the Government's policy is leading to a general decline in living standards.

"Killer" Sub. In Commission

Groton, Conn., Nov. 11.

The first of the United States Navy's post-war "killer" submarines, designed for use against enemy underwater craft, was commissioned here yesterday.

Half the size of the United States standard World War II type submarine, the 57-metre long vessel is packed with new, secret electronic equipment.

The submarine has been assigned to the Atlantic Fleet's submarine force.—Reuter.

Nor does this total include other necessary items of expenditure such as the sums which may be needed to pay the salaries of any foreign oil experts who may go to her assistance.

TUDEH MENACE

Although there is still general elation at Persia's "success" in taking over the industry, it is being more frequently asked whether these large sums will be forthcoming from such sources for oil as are claimed to have been obtained from Afghanistan and elsewhere, and about the details of which there is so much reticence.

Nor does it take into account the deficit in the Government's own budget, which is running at £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 a month and which has been covered in the past by royalty payments by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Some Persian optimists believe that even without large oil revenues, Persia may, by one expedient or another, be able to exist for another two years without danger of economic collapse. Others fear that the prevailing poverty and growing unemployment may give the Communist Tudeh Party the impetus they need to sweep to power.

The current tide of nationalism still leaves great numbers of Persians with the feeling that the mere fact that the oil industry is now theirs will solve their country's ills. Others cling to the hope that Dr. Mossadeq's stay in America which will bring their country international assistance not only in the oil industry but also in other spheres and that, in this way, without a surrender on any point of the vital oil question, disaster will be averted.

The fate of Persia depends upon the pace of events. And most Persians and all Western observers in Persia are agreed on one point—that time is running short.—Reuter.

CARNIVAL TIME IN RHINELAND

Bonn, Nov. 11.

Throughout the Rhineland the carnival season opened with mock solemnity on a sultry autumn day today—the eleventh day of the eleventh month at eleven minutes past eleven.

In all big cities from Aachen, near the Belgian border, in the North, to Mainz, in the South, councils of 11 communist officials met in traditional carnival dress with rooster caps and bells to announce their intention of the new carnival season. The new carnival season will be a series of events, including a parade, a dance, and a feast.

PEKING'S HELP OF VIETMINH

French Report A Big Increase

Hanoi, Nov. 11.

China is increasing military aid to Indo-China's Vietminh on a large scale, a French Union spokesman announced today.

Chinese supplies consist chiefly of small arms, ammunition, lorries, cars, radio sets, medical equipment, cotton and cloth.

There were no signs that the Chinese Communists intended to send either regular or volunteer units. But the Chinese had a certain number of regular troops that could at any time cross the Indo-China border without warning.

The spokesman told questioners he felt that the French Union forces were equipped to "stop them."

A more dangerous situation might arise, he said, if there were a truce in Korea for this would release a very large number of Chinese with heavy equipment and the French Union forces fighting alone could not resist for very long.

The French Union forces who yesterday launched an offensive against the Day River front in Tonkin killed more than 200 Vietminh and took 30 prisoners, according to French Army headquarters today.

French casualties were three killed and four wounded. The communists said that French Union forces, after occupying Choben, 30 miles south-west of the Tonkin capital of Hanoi, reached all objectives last night along a 30-mile front.

They continued sweeping the newly occupied area today. At the same time reconnaissance patrols penetrated deeply into Vietminh-held territory in the western limestone mountains well ahead of the front.—Reuter.

"Red" Dean Sings Praise Of Soviet

London, Nov. 11.

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, was cheered by an audience of 8,000 when he addressed a meeting organised by the British-Soviet Friendship Society tonight.

Russia, he declared, was holding out the hand of friendship, but Britain had chosen rearmament—the path of destruction. "Of Communism's eight hundred million sympathisers," he said, "We have seen how they fought at Stalingrad. We have seen how they can fight in Korea. They are terrible as enemies but magnificent as friends."

Mr. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party in Britain, said that General Eisenhower had just been to Washington to say that he thought the Soviet Union would declare war in Europe in the middle of 1952.

"That is a foul lie," Mr. Pollitt said. "In the middle of 1952 the Soviet Union wants a conference to discuss disarmament."—Reuter.

General On Defence Of Alaska

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.

Lieutenant General William Kepner, commander of the Alaskan defence, said today an enemy force would have a tough fight in seizing Alaska, but he would not say it could not be done.

General Kepner said seizure of Alaska would be profitable for an enemy because it would leave most industrial areas of the United States open to attack by long-range bombers.

The General made the statement when interviewed at Anchorage, Alaska, recently by Representative Charles Brownson. A recorded interview was broadcast over Indianapolis radio station.

Representative Brownson, who is flying around the world with a House of Representatives sub-committee to check up on military supply operations, asked General Kepner if the United States forces now in Alaska could hold the territory against an enemy attack.

Without giving a direct answer, General Kepner said: "We may not have all we want in Alaska, but we are ready to use what we have. Any enemy is going to find a tough fight there. Of him, I can say, 'I will do my best to keep him out.'"

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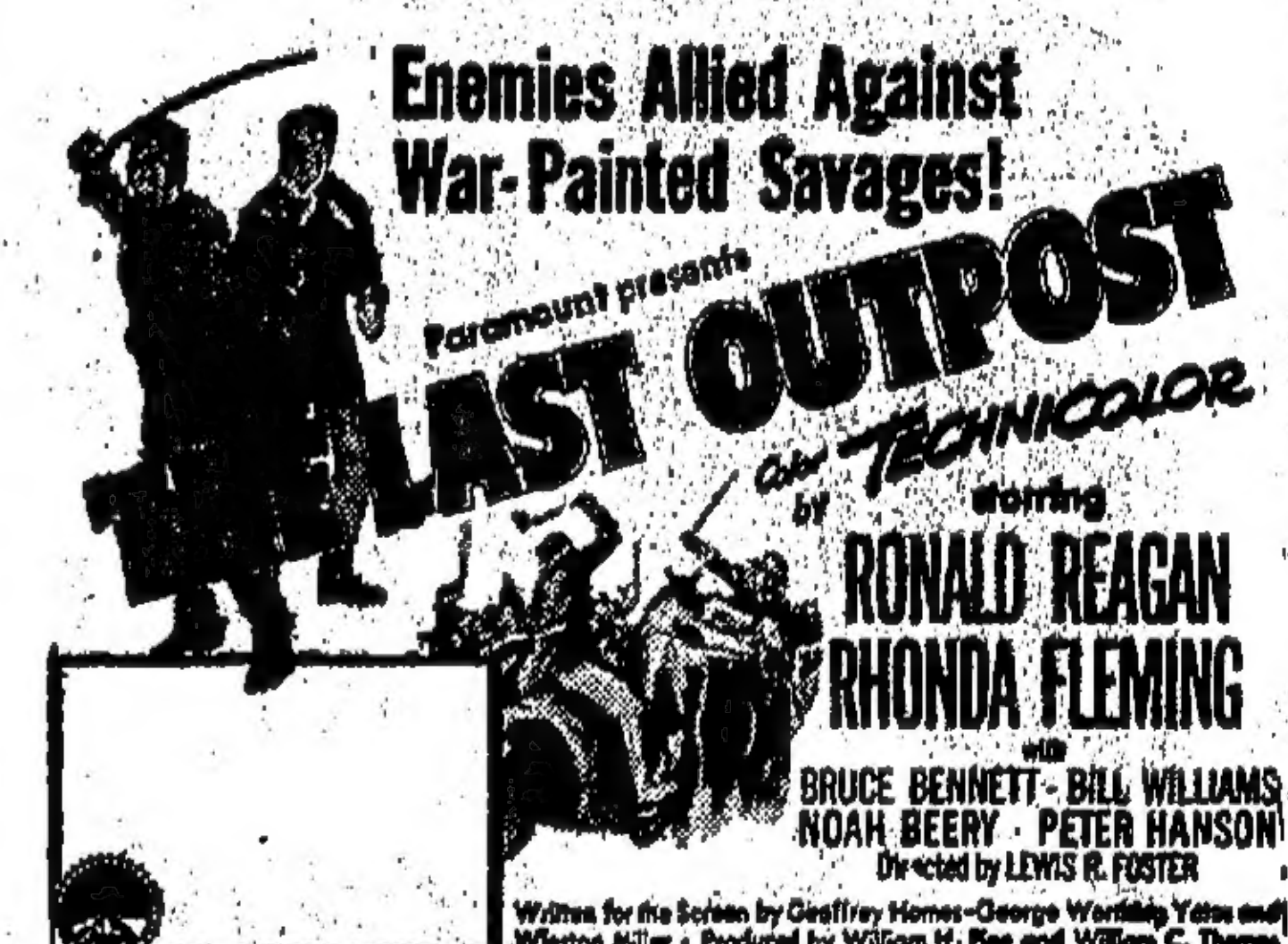
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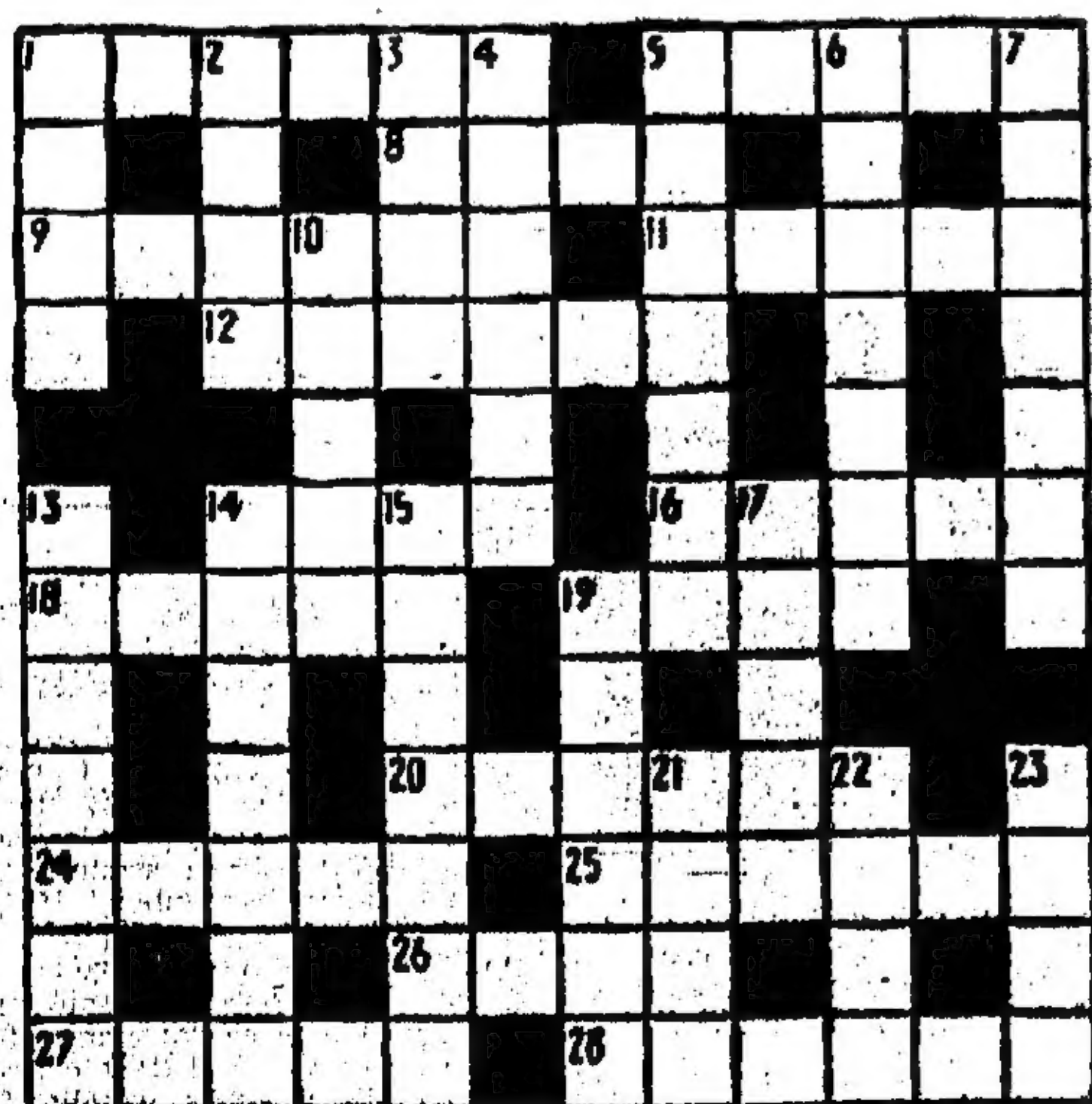
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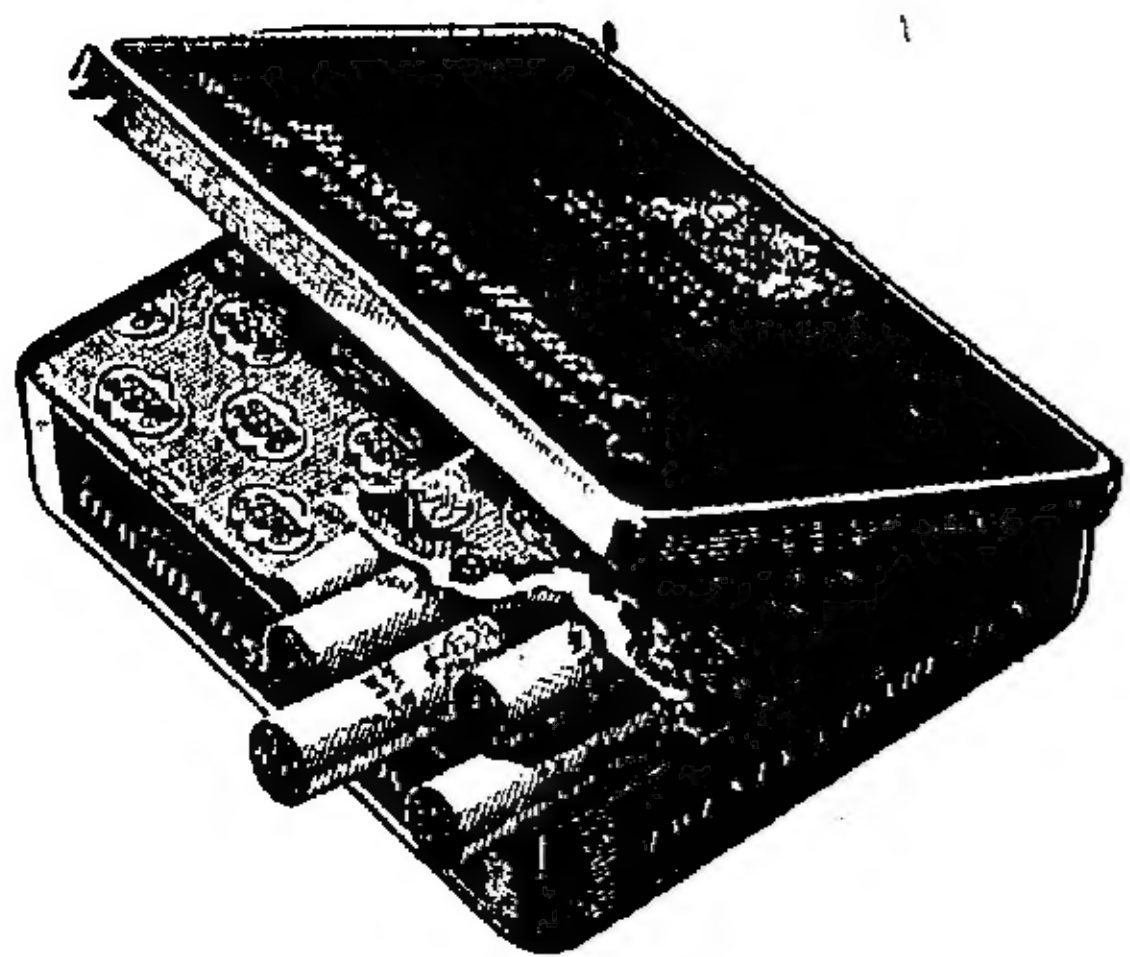
A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Strong wish (6).
 - Blaze (5).
 - Verbal (4).
 - Haphazard (6).
 - Decline (5).
 - Necker (6).
 - Car (4).
 - Part of a wheel (6).
 - Stop (5).
 - Light gun (4).
 - Theatrical shows (6).
 - Stop (5).
 - Thunder (4).
 - Partake dates (4).
 - Members (6).
 - Part of a wheel (6).
- DOWN**
- Dreadful (4).
 - Despatched (4).
 - Measure of land (4).
 - Fur (6).
 - Flower-seller (7).
 - Desert (7).
 - Crops up (7).
 - Has a meal (6).
 - Charges (7).
 - Flourish of trumpet (7).
 - Shoot (7).
 - Refusing to punishment (5).
 - Boodle (6).
 - Water vapour (4).
 - Leap (4).
 - Cupid (4).

SATURDAY CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Apple, 4 Priest, 7 Baked, 10 Saw, 12 German, 14 Tattle, 17 Rude, 19 Victim, 21 Baked, 22 Saw, 23 Baked, 24 German, 25 Priest, 26 Apple, 27 Priest. Down: 1 Priest, 2 Apple, 3 Priest, 4 Apple, 5 Priest, 6 Apple, 7 Priest, 8 Apple, 9 Priest, 10 Apple, 11 Priest, 12 Apple, 13 Priest, 14 Apple, 15 Priest, 16 Apple, 17 Priest, 18 Apple, 19 Priest, 20 Apple, 21 Priest, 22 Apple, 23 Priest, 24 Apple, 25 Priest, 26 Apple, 27 Priest.

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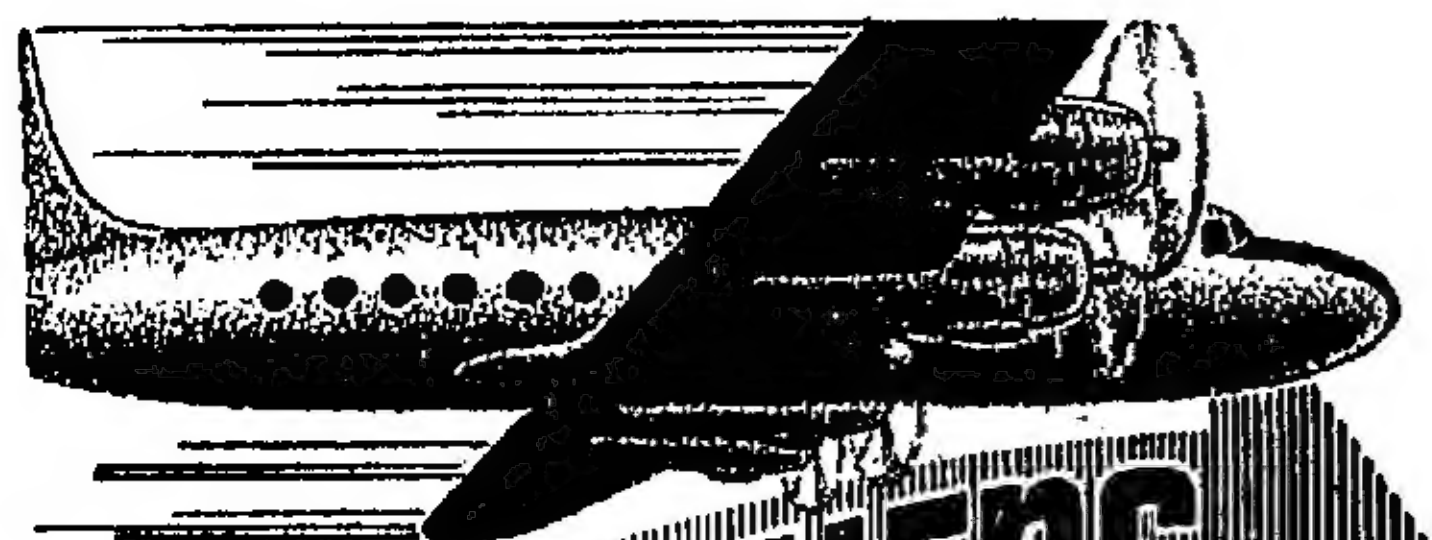
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Continuing the authentic personal reminiscences of the Second World War by Britain's great wartime Prime Minister, now back at this high post after six years. This is the 31st Chapter of his fifth book of war memoirs, "Closing The Ring."

The Fifth Army in Italy the advance, and that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. I replied:

This offensive masked a flank landing on Jan. 22 at Anzio, 30 miles from Rome, by the 1st British and the 3rd U.S. Divisions. These formed part of the Allied Fifth Corps, under the American Gen. Lucas.

THERE was very little opposition and practically no casualties. By midnight 36,000 men and over 3,000 vehicles were ashore. "We appear," signalled Alexander, who was on the spot, "to have got almost complete surprise. I have stressed the importance of strong-hitting

the advance, and that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. I replied: "I am glad to learn that Clark is going to visit the beach-head. It would be unpleasant if your troops were sealed off there and the main army could not advance up from the south. This however was exactly what was going to happen."

Meanwhile our attacks on the Germans in the Cassino positions continued. The Xth British Corps having drawn to its front most of the enemy reinforcements, it was decided to attack farther north so as to seize the high ground above Cassino and envelop the position from the side. Good progress was made. The 11th U.S. Corps crossed the river Rapido above Cassino town, with the French Corps on their right keeping abreast of them, and took Monte Cassino and Colle Majoia.

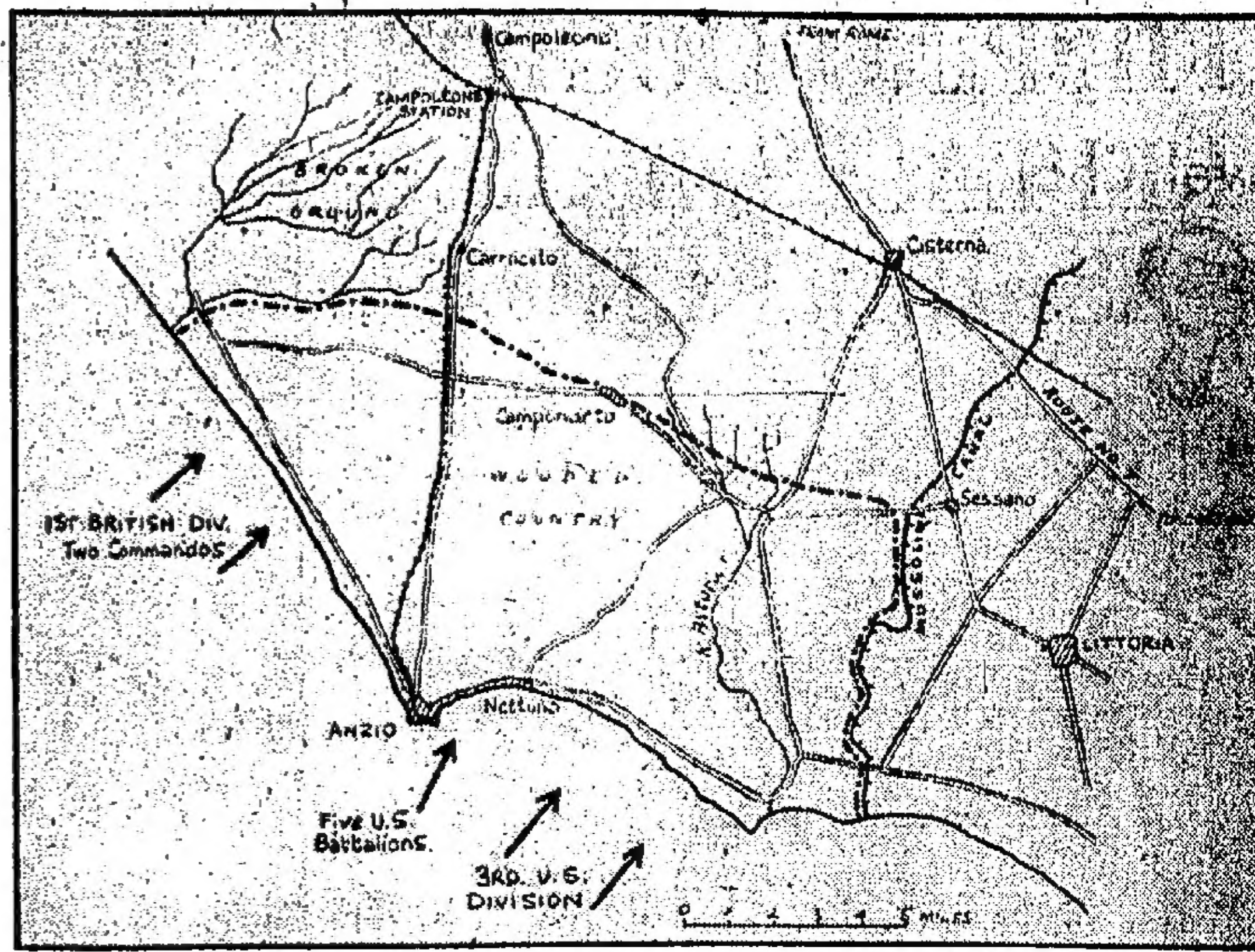
He did not feel sure of this before the arrival of the 1st U.S. Armoured Division combat team. The assault, said Wilson, was only geared to function at a slow speed.

The Admiral had been even better than his word about the landing-raft. I now put a direct question to him.

Prime Minister to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

8, Feb. '44. Let me know the number of vehicles landed at Anzio by the seventh and 14th days respectively. I should be glad, if it were possible without too much trouble or delay, to distinguish trucks, cannon, and tanks.

The reply was both prompt and startling. By the seventh day 12,350 vehicles had been landed, including 356 tanks; by the 14th



to the troops before the attack. He demanded that our beach-head "abscess" be eliminated in three days.

The attack fell at an awkward moment, as the 45th U.S. and 56th British Divisions, transferred from the Cassino front, were just relieving our gallant 1st Division, who soon found themselves in full action again. A deep, dangerous wedge was driven into our line, which was forced back here to the original beach-head. The artillery fire, which had embarrassed all the occupants of the beach-head since they landed, reached a new intensity.

All hung in the balance. No further retreat was possible. Even a short advance would have given the enemy the power to use not merely their long-range guns in harassing fire upon the landing stages and shipping, but to put down a proper field artillery barrage upon all intakes or departures. I had no illusions about the issue. It was life or death.

But fortune, hitherto baffling, rewarded the desperate valour of the British and American armies. Before Hitler's stipulated three days the German attack was stopped. Then their own salient was counter-attacked in flank and cut out under fire from all our artillery and bombardment by every aircraft we could fly. The fighting was intense, losses on both sides were heavy, but the deadly battle was won.

One more attempt was made by Hitler—for he was the will power at work—at the end of February. The 3rd U.S. Division, on the eastern flank, was attacked by three German divisions. These were weakened and shaken by their previous failure. The Americans held stubbornly and the attack was broken in a day, when the Germans had suffered more than 2,500 casualties. On March 1 Kesselring accepted his failure. He had frustrated the

GERMANS SURPRISED BY ANZIO LANDINGS

By Winston Churchill

mobile patrols being boldly pushed out to gain contact with the enemy, but so far have not received reports of their activities."

I was in full agreement with this, and replied: "Thank you for all your messages. Am very glad you are pegging out claims rather than digging in beach-heads."

But now came disaster, and the ruin in its prime purpose of the enterprise. Gen. Lucas confined himself to occupying his beach-head and having equipment and vehicles brought ashore. Gen. Penney commanding the British 1st Division was anxious to push inland. His reserve brigade, was however, held back with the Corps.

Minor probing attacks towards Cietera and Campoleone occupied Jan. 22 and 23. No general attempt to advance was made by the commander of the expedition.

Two German divisions

KESSELRING reacted quickly to his critical situation. The bulk of his reserves were already committed against us on the Cassino front, but he pulled in whatever units were available, and in 48 hours the equivalent of about two divisions was assembled to resist our further advance.

The German Gen. Westphal's comments on the way in which this was done are illuminating.

At the moment of the landing south of Rome, apart from certain coastal batteries standing by, there were only two battalions. There was nothing else in the neighbourhood which could be thrown against the enemy on that same day. The road to Rome was open.

No one could have stopped a bold advance-guard entering the Holy City. The breath-taking situation continued for the first two days after the landing. It was only then that German counter-measures were effective.

In December, 1943, the [German] Army Group had issued a comprehensive plan of emergency for the whole of Italy....

In was only necessary to issue the code-word "Case Richard" to put into effect these pre-arranged plans. In fact, most of the troops, in spite of icy roads over the Apennines, arrived before schedule. The German High Command helped by sending troops from France, Yugoslavia, and the homeland. The enemy kept surprisingly quiet. They were apparently engaged in building up a bridgehead. It was thus possible to build up a new front opposite them.

Serious news from front

ON Jan. 25 Alexander reported that the beach-head was reasonably secure. The 3rd U.S. Division was four miles from Cassino, and the British 1st Division two miles from Campoleone, and contact was continuing along the entire front. On the 27th serious news arrived. The German Brigade had been taken off a counter-attack of infantry and tanks and had gone forward, but they were still about a mile and a half short of Cassino, and the Americans were still south of Cassino.

Alexander said that neither he nor Gen. Clark, the American commander of the Fifth Army, was in a position to report the situation with the speed of

Thence they attacked southwards against Monastery Hill, but the Germans had reinforced and held on fanatically. By early February the 11th Corps had expended its strength. Gen. Alexander decided that fresh troops would be needed to restore impetus to the assault.

He had already ordered a New Zealand Corps to be formed under Gen. Freyberg composed of three divisions brought over from the Eighth Army on the Adriatic. Indeed, that Army, which had attempted to pin the enemy on their front by offensive action, had had to send no less than five divisions to sustain the heavy fighting on the west coast, and for the next few months had to remain on the defensive.

Further severe battles obviously impeded on both fronts, and it was necessary to find more troops. The 3rd Polish Carpathian Division was due to arrive on the main front at the beginning of February. Gen. Wilson (now Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean) had ready the 18th Infantry and the 1st Guards Brigade in North Africa. By Jan. 30 the 1st U.S. Armoured Division had landed at Anzio and the 45th U.S. Division was on its way. All this had to be done over the difficult beaches or through the tiny fishing port.

"The situation as it now stands," signalled Adm. John Cunningham (Allied Naval Commander, Mediterranean), "bears little relation to the lightning thrust by two or three divisions envisaged at Marrakesh, but you may rest assured that no effort will be spared by the Navy to provide the sinews of victory." This promise, as will be seen, was amply redeemed.

Still a mile from town

MORE than four divisions were already ashore in the beach-head. But the Germans, despite our air action against their communications, had reinforced quickly and strongly. Elements of eight divisions faced us in positions which they had now had time to fortify. Galling artillery fire harassed the crowded lodgements we had gained and our shipping lying off the beaches suffered damage from air attacks by night.

On Feb. 2 Alexander again visited the battle-front, and sent me a full report. German resistance had increased, and was especially strong opposite the 3rd U.S. Division at Cassino and the 1st British Division at Campoleone. No further offensive was possible until these points were captured.

The 3rd Division had fought hard for Cassino during the last two or three days. The men were tired and were still about a mile from the town.

A brigade of the 1st Division was holding Campoleone railway station, but they were in a very long and narrow salient and were being shot at "by everything from three sides."

The enemy launched a counter-attack on Feb. 3 which drove in the salient of the 1st British Division and was clearly only a prelude to harder things to come. In the words of Gen. Wilson's report, "the perimeter was sealed off and our forces therein are not capable of advancing."

Disappointment at home

THOUGH Gen. Lucas had achieved surprise, he had failed to take advantage of it. This was due to the "Belgian complex"—the idea of a surprise attack on the German front line, which was the main theme of the

day 21,940 vehicles, including 380 tanks. This represented a total of 315 L.S.T. shipments. It was interesting to notice that, apart from 4,000 trucks which went to and fro in the ships, nearly 18,000 vehicles were landed in the Anzio beach-head by the 14th day in order to serve a total force of 70,000 men, including of course the drivers and those who did the repair and maintenance of the vehicles.

I replied on Feb. 10:

Thank you for information. How many of our men are driving or looking after 18,000 vehicles in this narrow space? We must have a great superiority of chauffeurs. I am shocked that the enemy have more infantry than we.

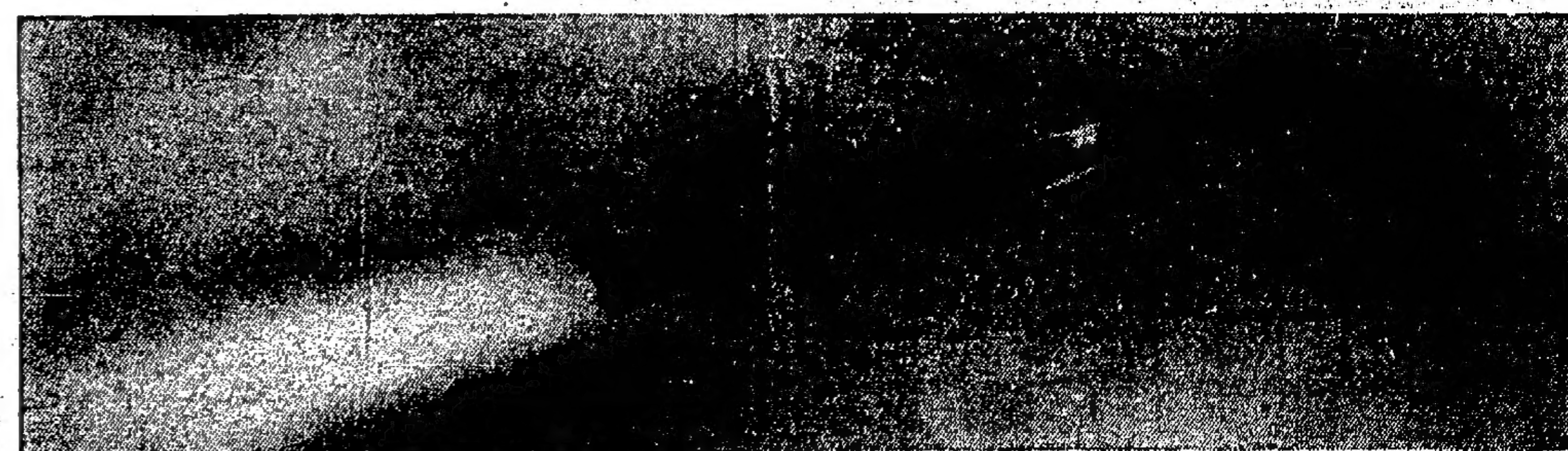
Later the same day further reports came in. Gen. Wilson said that the weather had spoilt our air attacks. The 1st British Division was under severe pressure and had had to give ground and Alexander was bracing to relieve it.

All this was a great disappointment at home and in the United States. I did not of course know what orders had been given to Gen. Lucas, but it is a root principle to push out, and join issue with the enemy, and it would seem that his judgment was against it from the beginning. As I said at the time, I had hoped that we were hurling a

Major Nazi effort

THE expected major effort to drive us back into the sea at Anzio opened on Feb. 16, when the enemy employed over four divisions, supported by 450 guns, in a direct thrust southwards from Campoleone. Hitler's special order of the day was read out

THE FIRST PICTURE OF A NEW GUIDED MISSILE



Britain is flying a rocket bigger than a V2

A GUIDED missile—larger than a V2—has flown over Britain. This is it—photographed flying over the Welsh coast near Aberporth, Cardiganshire. It is the biggest and fastest guided missile yet built by scientists in Britain. Look closely at this remarkable picture. It was on the secret list until recently when it was made available officially.

Two powerful motors seen here in action thrust the 50ft. rocket skywards at a speed of 2,000 miles an hour. Scientists can guide it along a radar beam to its target.

Welsh fishermen who saw and heard the rocket kept its existence secret.

The rear motor throws out a huge jet of flame to launch the rocket and boost it to high speed. When its fuel is spent this booster drops off and the streamlined body half then travels on under its own power.

gained by the scientists' has greatly impressed Americans, who were one and a half years ahead in guided missile research.

HARDLY HURT

A FULL medical inquiry into the dangers of boxing has been carried out by the U.S. Public Health Department following the recent deaths of three U.S. boxers from injuries inflicted in the ring.

The doctors' findings strongly support the action of referee Ruby Goldstein who stopped the Randolph Turpin-Sugar Ray Robinson fight eight seconds before the end of the tenth round.

After examining the post-mortem records of 16 boxers who died in New York City as a result of brain injuries the doctors report that some of the men were not knocked out by the damaging blow.

And, like Turpin, most of the fatally injured men showed little outward signs of physical damage. None of the boxers who died had badly cut or bruised faces. Some were unmarked.

The report rates boxing as considerably less dangerous than American football or basketball.

BEAUTY TEST

A SIMPLE health-and-beauty rule which enables women to test whether they are the ideal weight for their height has been devised by a London doctor. The five-step rule is:

1. Measure your height, without shoes to the nearest inch.
2. Write down 112lb. — eight stones—as a basic weight.
3. Add 4 lb. for every inch that your height exceeds five feet.
4. If you are of small build, subtract 8lb. from the total. If you are of large build, add 8lb. Do nothing if you are of medium build.
5. Your weight should fall within 5lb. either way of the total. If it is ideal for your height, says Dr. Bryan Scott.

LADY NICOTINE

LESS than one-seventh of the nicotine in a cigarette is absorbed by a smoker's lungs, a woman doctor reports. About 35 percent of the nicotine is destroyed as the cigarette's burning tip. A further 35 percent is lost in the side-stream of the smoke. Eight percent remains in the "dog-end." Only 22 percent enters the mouth.

Tests carried out by U.S. Professor Charles W. Smith have proved that 17th-century sailors, who smoked pipes, absorbed more nicotine than modern smokers.

THE AUSTRIANS MAY NOT WIN AT WEMBLEY

But They Are Wonderful To Watch Playing Soccer

Says IVAN SHARPE

If you tour Austria by car, and pull up in Vienna for petrol, you may be served by a dark young man with curly hair whose job rates about £5 a week. His name is Hans Ocirk, and across the North Sea he is claimed to be the world's best centre-half.

Whether you agree depends on what you want of a centre-half. If you want a man to be an artist and to attack, rather than to be a simple stopper, I have no doubt the puller of the petrol pump is world champion.

To the modern English spectator he is as much like a centre-half as Stanley Matthews is like a goalkeeper, but here is the attacking pivot par excellence.

Ocirk is unlike any attacking centre-half we have ever had in England—Stanley, Culis, Tom Boyle and Charlie Roberts included—as he attacks twice as much as any of the great ones of the past. And the moderns said it couldn't be done under the present off-side law.

I studied his methods against France on Thursday in Paris. In the first half he moved three times expertly into the inside-right position and twice to inside-left. I kept no count in the second half, but when Austria were cut for a winning goal he dribbled from ten yards inside his own half to within ten yards of the French goal, and then rolled back a perfect pass to a colleague.

Has any one in young England, anyone born since the first world war, seen an English centre-half do all that? Not on your life.

ALWAYS CHANGING

It is chess-board Soccer. Study these defensive tactics, which emphasise the mobility and versatility of the Austrians, and the remarkable way in which they constantly change places.

Their last line of defence (traditionally right-back, centre-half, left-back here) was, at different times:

(1)—Right-half, right-back, left-back. (2)—Right-half, centre-forward, centre-back. (3)—Right-back, left-back, left-half. (4)—Right-half, left-back, right-back.

For a free-kick it was right-half, left-back, right-back and centre-forward; and next moment centre-forward Gernhart was dribbling through at the other end, carrying the ball into the jaws of goal and there rolling a pass to the outside-left which our Finney would have seized like a shot. Such individuality!

Yes, the Frenchmen made a draw and were worth it, but there was no question who were the finer footballers. No question at all. The combination was charming—so cool and collected. Only under extreme pressure did a man kick the ball at all vigorously or loosely. They just rolled it along the ground to a colleague: just kept rolling along.

LIKE THE ATTACK

Where do they get this cultivated combination? Let team manager Walter Nausch tell. He was a wing-half in the team built by Hugo Meisl and Jimmy Hogan. Tottenham 5-0 in Vienna and were beaten 4-3 by England at Chelsea between the wars. In Europe they call it "Le Wunderteam."

"It is my opinion," Nausch said to me in Paris, "that England, with such deep knowledge of the game and such good physical condition, are always capable of beating anyone in the world. But speculation there is no built rather on safety-first, and so is less attractive than when they played on a constructive plan."

The attacking centre-half system is accepted as part of our game, as it was in Britain before the attention of the off-side law in 1925. Therefore it is taught in our schools and our junior clubs. We adopt the attacking game because it is better suited to our character, our temperament, and because it is the better system for the player to play and for the spectator to watch.

Versatility is the great feature of the Austrian play. That is because they have all been brought up to be ball players. Thus the inside-right against France may be the left-half against England. (May I add in parentheses that all this supports my contention that outside-right Finney should play at inside-right for England?)

Bald Walter Nausch: "We have not only made our game attractive, but we have been winning matches. I would not say our system is the best, I would not be so boastful. But we hope the 1951 team will become as good as our predecessors and will be as well received in London."

CUT-OUT TIP-TAPS
England should not attempt to defeat the team as their own game as we are not

playing that way. If England tip-tap they are more likely to run themselves into the angles we saw against France at Highbury.

But I think England can win because the team on the stocks—the team which beat the Scottish League—is not built for tip-tap tactics. It can win if the half-backs pass the ball quickly and the forwards develop a telling swing.

I am sorry to say it, because I would like to see England beat Austria at scientific football, but that is not on the cards. Thanks to the hurly-burly of the League we haven't now got what it takes. By a mixture of close and open play we can triumph, especially in the last half-hour as centre-forward and centre-half set themselves such a marathon match.

The Austrians have taken us back to old John Goodall, who in the late eighties said a good footballer should be able to play anywhere. These fellows play here, there and everywhere.

What are they paid? They are not professionals, yet they receive from £3 to £6 for a League match, and £10 to £15 for an international. They also earn about £5 a week apiece at occupations ranging from student veterinary surgeon to assistant in a delicatessen shop.

Are they professionals? No. Are they amateurs? No. Then what in the name of sport are they?

The more you travel, the more you encounter the variations and comic-strip of amateurism. Australia's Test cricketers are openly paid, yet rank as amateurs. Austria is like Australia. Austria's first-class footballers are openly paid. Some of them, in fact, don't work at all. Yet by the rules of their association there is no professionalism. Officially the players are amateurs—publicly paid amateurs.

"But," says Walter Nausch, "this brand of amateurism will not qualify us to take part in the Olympic Games with our best players. We are in the same position as Switzerland and Belgium."

So I said to him: "If your stars rank as amateurs, why don't they go and play in Italy, and put a transfer fee of £10,000 to £18,000 into their own pockets, like the brothers Nordahl of Sweden and other fellows?"

"Because," Nausch replies, "we don't allow it. We don't consent to our star players going abroad. Austria was so hard-hit by the war that we have to refuse permission. In five or ten years' time, when our schools players grow up and we have more good men, then we may let some go abroad."

There is some kind of parallel here with the Players' Union protest in England. The Union have just told the Labour Ministry inquiry that men should not be retained against their will by clubs.

TOO MUCH LEAGUE

Well, there it is, Vittorio Pozzo, the man who made Italian football, writes to tell me he con-

World Bridge Championship

Naples, Nov. 11.
The United States led Italy by 120 points to 10 after the first 32 hands of the 1951 World Bridge Championships here today.

Thirty-two more hands of the 320-hand championships were being played tonight.

The American players and the Italians, the European Champions for 1951, are in single combat for the World title. The Italians started rather nervously in the face of the firm American confidence but rallied noticeably as the match progressed.

Each team is made up of six players—three men and three women.



That Victory Over The Scottish League Was The Tonic England Needed

Says PETER DITTON

Take heart ye men of England. That impressive home record in International soccer matches against teams from outside the British Isles is not lost yet. The defeat of the Scottish League side—virtually the full Scottish International team—at Hillsborough on October 31 by the English League XI was just the tonic England needed.

The actual score of two goals to one gives no indication of the Englishmen's superiority. In all departments they were the better side and on this form do not now have so much to fear from the Austrians when they come to play at Wembley on November 22.

It would, of course, be ridiculous to regard the Austrian match as a walkover. Gone are the days when England reigned supreme in the soccer world.

The former "pupils" are now in many cases as good as the "masters." But the fact is that when an England team steps on to the field these days they are, "on a hiding to nothing."

If they win it is only what is expected of them. If they draw or—perish the thought—if they lose, then the uproar can be heard from one end of the country to the other.

Indifferent displays by England players this year, both in club, representative and international matches, had done little to foster the hope that England might beat Austria.

For that reason alone the result of the encounter with the Scottish League XI has been a great fillip.

INTERESTING LESSON

One very interesting lesson to be learned from the match is that in Billy Wright of

KMB BEAT SING TAO

Kowloon Motor Bus kept alive their hopes for honours in the Senior Division of the Hong Kong Football League when, in a game which was of vital importance to both teams, they defeated Sing Tao by two goals at Boundary Street yesterday.

The game was, for the most part, played in a torrential down-pour. The busmen adapted themselves better to the atrocious conditions. They were yards faster and displayed more accuracy in their passing.

KMB were strengthened by the inclusion of Ng Kee-cheung, formerly of Kit Chee, and Kwan King-sun, a promising youngster from Chinese Athletic. Both played an outstanding game.

Sing Tao failed to click as a combination, with the result that passes went astray more often than not.

Sing Tao attacked from the kick-off and almost came near to scoring in the first minute, only weak finishing preventing them from netting.

Play was rapidly transferred to the other end and before the game was five minutes old, the busmen drew first blood when Yu Yiu-lak flung a hard drive and Kwan King-sun, dashing up, gained possession to net with a powerful ground shot.

Lau Chung-sang almost obtained the equaliser for Sing Tao when he sent in a terrific shot which Yu Kai-yan did well to save.

At the other end, Yu Yiu-lak earned rounds of applause when he brought off two spectacular saves.

The KMB goal had a narrow escape when Lee Hung-kee broke through and sent in a fast rising shot, but Yu Kai-yan saved at the expense of a corner.

The busmen increased their lead when, following a free kick, the ball was lobbed into the Sing Tao goalmouth and Fung Kwang-sing scored with a hard drive.

Sing Tao were the first to become dangerous after the break but their forwards were far too slow.

Except for occasional break-aways, the busmen were content to play a defensive game.

For the remainder of the game, play was confined mainly to midfield exchanges, with the Sing Tao forwards striving vainly to penetrate a rock-like defence.

It would be something new. But it would only be a palliative and not a cure for the winning interest in "big time" American golf.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF "MAGNATES" ARE PERTURBED

New York, Nov. 11.

The golf "magnates" who direct America's professional golf are perturbed. Their fears are growing that the interest—and the dollars—in professional tournament play are going to decline unless a new stimulus to bolster up present day arrangements is found.

Genial Gene Sarazen, who is as astute a golfer as a golf director, sums it up with the comment: "There would never have been a Little Bill Johnston in tennis if he had had to play Big Bill Tilden every week."

American golf, by the very nature of its publicised tournament and the Hollywood glamour and competition in personality battles that have become their automatic complement, demands something new continuously, if it is to keep on commanding the interest and the purses of the American general public.

New "stars" in any game are a traditional and assured factor for resurrecting decaying interest. But the present system on which American tournaments are staged helps little in "discovering" young and new challengers to those who already hold the limelight.

STUMBLING BLOCK
In fact, it is as big a stumbling block to the advancement of promising youngsters as anything in the history of the game.

It is the reverse side of the coin to America's continued and undisputed dominance in the Ryder Cup matches. American Ryder Cup "stars" are the tournament stars because Ryder Cup selection is based on the points accumulated as they play in the circuit tournaments.

It is natural that America's Ryder Cup men are consequently on top edge and fully primed to do battle against British golfers, who have had no such crustant testing in stroke and temperament.

But with American tournament veterans doing little else but "follow the sun"—and the dollars—what chance is available to the young players to break in?

Only the youngster who is not dependent solely on golf for a livelihood can contemplate the risk of taking his courage in both hands and joining the star-studded circuit.

Even the most enthusiastic American supporters of "big time" American golf cannot be expected to be content with seeing the same old figures lining up for the final stages of the biggest of tournaments.

Increase in the glittering prizes does not matter to the general public. A new face does.

And that is how it obviously appeals to Gene Sarazen when he makes the suggestion that all the territories under the supervision of the American Professional Golfers' Association should be divided into an Eastern and a Western section, with each section running simultaneously its own tournament circuit.

COMBINED MEALS
As the winners "share" from the prize money, the

Machine That Can Play Chess

Hawthorne, Calif., Nov. 9.
An electronic device that can even play chess was placed today within the reach of anyone with \$80,000.

Computer Research Corp. unveiled its CRC-102 general purpose computer which it has just finished for the U.S. Air Force. It took a year to make, but the firm said it would be able to produce them commercially in six to eight months.

The brain—a maze of wires and vacuum tubes—is portable. It comes mounted on casters in a 500-pound package. It is about the size of an office desk.

Its price and size make it unique from such predecessors as those now in some research centres. Those brains usually are large enough to fill one room and some cost into the millions.

Yet CRC claims the same capabilities for its baby-sized brain. Engineer Richard Sprague, one of the designers, says it can even think enough to play chess. It would chart and make all possible plays three moves ahead. But it would be a monotonous opponent.

"It would always win," Sprague added. It will work any and all mathematical problems. But don't throw away those arithmetic books, children. It seems you have to be a mathematician to build and run the contraption.—Associated Press.

Craigengower's Annual Report

An excess of expenditure over income of \$10,962.18 is revealed in the report of the Craigengower Cricket Club, which will hold its 52nd annual general meeting in the Clubhouse on Tuesday, November 27, at 5.30 p.m.

The report states, in part, that after writing off premises, furniture and equipment, crockery and linen and sports gear of \$24,531.05, there is an excess of expenditure over income of \$10,962.18.

Although comparative figures are given, no accurate comparison can be made between the two years. The period under review, says the report, must be considered as "transitory." With the influx of new members, the entrance fees received amounted to \$8,085.00. This item of revenue is not likely to recur.

An amount of \$68,844.35 was spent on the new extension. The Committee has decided to write off the entire cost of the building over the period of the proposed lease, i.e. 10 years.

The bar profits have increased to \$15,700.00, reflecting a greater turnover due to an increase in membership.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

TENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday 10th & Monday 12th November, 1951.

(Held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.)

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 1st Day.

On the 2nd Day the first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the First Race will be run at 12.00 noon. The fifth interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.) on the 2nd Day.

There are 6 races on the 1st Day and 10 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).

Through Tickets (at \$36 each) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong or 382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Totalisator Rules which reads as follows:

In no circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all chits, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES
Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall, box holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various entrances to the Members' Hall to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 11th Race Meeting to be held on Saturday 24th November, 1951, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Telephone House; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday 15th December, 1951.

By Order,

H. MISA,

Secretary.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FOYANG"	Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m. 13th Nov.
"FENGTEI"	Singapore, Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 14th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	5 p.m. 16th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	Noon 17th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 17th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	Noon 24th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th Nov.
"TUNING"	Singapore, Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 29th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 4th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUNAN"	Tientsin	14/15th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 15th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Kobe	20th Nov.

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"CHANGSHA"	Singapore	19th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney	2nd Dec.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	3rd Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	15th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	29th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	30th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London & Holland	22nd Nov.
"CLYTONUS"	Casablanca & Liverpool	24th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Dec.
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Dec.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives	Departs
G. "PATROCLUS"	14th Nov.	14th Nov.
S. "ASTYANAX"	15th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. "ASCANIUS"	20th Nov.	20th Nov.
G. "AENEAS"	5th Dec.	5th Dec.
S. "AGAPENOR"	11th Dec.	11th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	15th Dec.	15th Dec.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	23rd Dec.	23rd Dec.
G. "MYRMIDON"	30th Jan.	30th Jan.
S. "ATREUS"	6th Jan.	6th Jan.

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HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	10:00 a.m. Tues. 2:15 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	12:00 Noon Wed. 4:15 p.m. Thurs.	
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"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENDLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 22nd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	24th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	do	19th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	14th Nov.
"BENDLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	25th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	29th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENDLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Hull	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	29th Dec.

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NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

POST-CERTIFICATE NURSING SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLONIAL NURSES.

A Post-Certificate Nursing Scholarship for Colonial Nurses tenable for one year as from September 1952, in the United Kingdom is being awarded by the above Society.

The value of the Scholarship is \$350 which covers tuition fees, living and incidental expenses. Travelling expenses to and from the United Kingdom will be responsibility of the successful candidate. Candidates must have obtained a school leaving certificate or its equivalent and have had at least three years experience since passing their final nursing examination.

Application forms are obtainable from the undersigned and must be completed and returned by December 15th, 1951.

Mrs. B.M. SEDGWICK,
Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Branch,
British Red Cross Society,
P.O. Box 568,
Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "CHANGTE"

Arrived 11th November, 1951.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will

be surveyed by Messrs. Godard &

Douglas at Kowloon Wharf Godown

at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday 14th

November 1951, and consignee

representatives are requested to be

present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Russians Cast An Eye On 'Badly Off' Egypt

Stockholm, Nov. 11.

A clear indication that Russia hopes to exploit the situation in Egypt is contained in News, the Soviet magazine published in English.

First, there is an anti-British line.

News says: "An atmosphere of nervous tension on the Alexandria cotton exchange is usually caused by rumours of British, Indian, or representatives of other countries buying heavily."

The magazine explains that cotton comprises 75 per cent of Egyptian exports.

It quotes a cotton broker as saying: "An exchange of cotton for grain would enable us to buy wheat and other commodities our country requires."

"Many Egyptian business men are much concerned about the need to expand mutually advantageous trade with other countries."

"We need fertilisers, lumber, machinery, and other industrial equipment, and oil products. Being so rich in cotton there is no reason why we shouldn't carry on a livelier trade."

News attributes "deep meaning" to that conversation and adds that it "voices the sentiments of a good proportion of Egypt's business circles who are anxious about their country's future."

Then the magazine contrasts the wealth of Cairo with the city's slums.

It says: "The big department stores offer every variety of clothes, footwear, crockery, and expensive fabrics. They cater for well-to-do customers. But the bulk of the population patronises Arab shops on the city outskirts."

TOO POOR

"There is still very little machinery in Egypt. Her colossal reserves of cotton could be turned into first-class manufactures if she had up-to-date machinery."

A peasant is quoted as saying: "We are too poor to think of machines. That is why we have to rely on our hands alone."

NOTICE

MARSHMAN HONGKONG CHINA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December, 1951, at 11.00 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the period 1st May, 1950 to 30th April, 1951, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 20th day of November, to Tuesday, the fourth day of December, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
T. B. WILSON,
Director.

1st November, 1951.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Wherefore Art Thou—!

By Mik



NANCY

He Said a Mouthful

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER / FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	2nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December
"CORFU"	21st December	21st January
"CANTON"	18th January	18th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SINGAPORE"	2nd November	London & Continent
"SOMALI"	11th December	—

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SINGAPORE"	10th December	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Gona, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

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Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TAIREA"	due 16th Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
"SANTHIA"	due 16th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WANLA"	due 24th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore & Chittagong

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"FENTAKOTA"	due 13th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Rangoon, Chittagong & Madras
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to

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KEW'S "A" TESTS ARE TO END

London, Nov. 11.—Kew Observatory's "A" tests—regarded for 67 years as the international criterion in accuracy in time—are to end.

Taking over—at the National Physical Laboratory—is a new test: apparatus capable of recording errors as small as five-thousandths of a second.

The apparatus is a combination of a quartz-oscillator clock and an electronic measuring device.

It will tell those who want to know whether it is 3 p.m. or merely 2.99 and 999-thousandths. The Kew "A" test was started in 1884 at the request of the British watchmaking industry. In 1912 the National Physical Laboratory took over responsibility for the tests and for issuing certificates to the watchmakers.

EYE AND EAR

Before 1915 the tests were timed out by "eye and ear" comparison against a pendulum clock.

Then better and better equipment enabled more accurate tests to be made.

Now, says the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the performance of precision watches approaches that of the recording equipment, and more accurate and impersonal methods of testing may become necessary. The National Physical Laboratory will carry out the new tests in the standard watch test at Greenwich, and the apparatus which has for some years been used for these tests is also being replaced.



ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES CERTIFICATES

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1951.

Refresh...add zest to the hour



Four Wivas Set A Problem

London, Nov. 10. "As I was going to St. Ives I met a man with seven wives. But men with four wives apiece are setting a problem in faraway Indonesia, a meeting at Slough, in suburban Bucks, was told. Bachelor Mr. Ganis Harsono, Indonesian Press Attache, said that Indonesian women wanted a rule of one wife per man. The men are against it. According to Mr. Harsono:— "They tell the women: 'There aren't enough men to go round all of you, and every woman should have a husband. So let's be friends and stay as we are'."

Defied Union And Won Court Case

London, Nov. 10. Seven men who challenged the leaders of the 200,000-member Electrical Trades Union were told that they were right.

Mr Justice Wynn Parry gave his judgment in the Chancery Division:—

1. It was illegal for the union leaders to give £50,000 in strike pay to 2,000 men during a seven-week strike last spring at Bethnal Green—because the strike was unofficial.

2. It was illegal for the leaders to punish men who refused to join the strike.

About 150 electricians did refuse, and seven of them took the case to court—partly because, they say, the union was dominated by Communists, partly because they objected to being "pushed around."

The union fined one of them £20. Now it must pay him back.

And the judge ruled, the union must pay the costs of the case, more than £6,000. Until the election, one of the men's counsel was Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, now Home Secretary—and the union's leading counsel was Sir Walter Monckton, now Labour Minister.

What about the £50,000? The judge said: "The court has no power to order that to be paid back."

Now the seven men want to change their leaders—but they can send circulars about this to other branches only through the national executive.

BRITONS TO LIVE LIKE GERMANS

Bonn, Nov. 10. British civilians on the Control Commission in Germany with rank equal to general and brigadier are to get an allowance of almost £1,000 a year because they have to live like Germans.

Some high officials will get more. The 1,600 British officials stationed all over Western Germany were warned that the new scheme, by which they "go German," starts on December 1.

By British Government decree they will lose occupation privileges they have enjoyed for six years, including cheap rations and cut-price servants.

But, to compensate, officials whose salaries now range from £1,500 to £1,900 a year will be given free houses, coal, and light—in addition to their £1,000 cost-of-living allowance. To offset some of this allowance, their salaries will be cut by £250 to £500. But another extra—most top-grade officials will get £5 a week to entertain their German friends.

Junior officials will get credits ranging down to £270 a year for a bottom-rank girl clerk. The new scheme will save the Germans money and cost Britain probably hundreds of thousands of pounds.

British officials are not satisfied. They have protested to the High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick—almost the only man who will be left with an official car—that bigger allowances are paid in Paris and Portugal.

A British spokesman said: "The allowances will be reviewed in about six months. But any case for an increase must be supported by detailed accounts."

A JELICOE STILL SERVES

London, Nov. 10. Forty-eight-year-old Captain Christopher Jellicoe is standing by to transport troops to Mediterranean trouble spots. Back from the Mediterranean only a few days, Captain Jellicoe and the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious which he commands are now at Portsmouth waiting for orders.

His uncle, the first Earl Jellicoe, won fame at Jutland where he commanded the British Fleet.

Captain Jellicoe also has a fine record. He won a DSC for successful action against submarines, a DSO for convoy work, and a bar to the DSO for his part in the Schamhorst battle. He can also claim the unenviable record of having had two ships within a month sunk under him; first the Southwold which he commanded, and then the Jackal of which he had temporary command.

More Police Cadets "Graduate"



Another batch of police cadets "graduated" last Saturday at the customary passing-out parade. Mr D. W. Macintosh, Commissioner of Police, was present at the function and he is seen here inspecting the new Chinese constables.—Staff Photographer.

Wives Lose Veto

Dublin, Nov. 10. Husbands who want passports to leave Eire no longer need written consent from their wives. Mr Frank Aiken, Minister of External Affairs said.

The control was brought in during the war when many married men deserted their wives and families to seek work in England.

BBC Laughs Are For The 'Half-wits'

London, Nov. 10. Eric Barker, after writing his own B.B.C. material for 11 years, declared "The comedy radio show is a dying art."

"Mass appeal dominates the entire radio scene in England," he writes in the new B.B.C. Quarterly. "The planners of the B.B.C. may pretend not to agree, but they must be hyper-sensitive to the interests of the greatest number."

"Nine out of ten humorous writers will, therefore, play for safety and write for the audience that will supply a high listening figure. That is the Philistines, morons, peasantry, or whatever you like to call them."

The writer of the English funny show, he adds, must be in touch with the type of humour the masses are using at the moment.

"Whatever you write now must be instantly understandable to any stolid half-wit, who is shivering at the same time and listening to the same programme. Ask such people to think and you are out. They laugh louder, but it takes more to make them."

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 12. Paul Weston and his Orchestra with Vocal by Popular Radio Stars. 12.30. Tangos and Piano-Doubles. 12.45. Time for Music. (BBC's) Portuguese Half Hour (Studio). 1.15. News, Weather Report and Announcements. 1.30. Light Music Festival Concert (BBC's)—London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Muir Mathieson. Guest Conductors—Haydn Wood and Eric Coates. 2.30. Variety Band Box. 3.00. The Edwardes Quartet. 3.15. News. 3.30. Chamber Music—Trio No. 1 in B Flat Major, Op. 9 (Franz Schubert) and Announcements. 3.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 4.00. The Story of Britain Da Cunha. A Feature Programme about the Loneliness Island in the World, by Eileen Hota (BBC's). 4.15. Variety Favourites. 4.30. London Palladium Orchestra. 4.35. Song and Dance in Britain—A Programme from Northumberland (BBC's). 4.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 5.00. The Operatic Cut. A Cameo Cantoon by Trevor Hill (BBC's). With Music composed and arranged by Ray Martin. 5.15. Portuguese Half Hour (Studio). 5.30. World News and News Analysis (London Relay). 5.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 6.00. United Nations Album. 6.15. Art of the West. 6.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 6.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 7.00. Weather Report. 7.15. From the Editorials (Recorded). 7.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 7.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 8.00. The Edwardes Quartet. 8.15. The Edwardes Quartet. 8.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 8.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 9.00. The Edwardes Quartet. 9.15. The Edwardes Quartet. 9.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 9.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 10.00. The Edwardes Quartet. 10.15. The Edwardes Quartet. 10.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 10.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 11.00. The Edwardes Quartet. 11.15. The Edwardes Quartet. 11.30. The Edwardes Quartet. 11.45. The Edwardes Quartet. 12.00. The Edwardes Quartet.

24-Hour Day For Plants

London, Nov. 10. A 24-hour day is being tried on vegetables and flowers by scientists at Shinfield, near Reading. At a field station there they are testing the effect of artificial light on plant growth, using 400-watt high-pressure mercury vapour lamps as used in street lighting.

They aim to try every type of lamp from the ordinary household bulb to arc lamps. Preliminary results show that plants spurred by artificial light are often as much as three weeks ahead of those grown under natural conditions.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

This is rather tricky. Call the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. (1) No letter can be A for X says he is F, so does Y and Z. (2) A is W which cannot be true. (3) B cannot be F. For if he is, B is W, L, X, is not W, so X is F, which is impossible if X is F. (4) B is X in W, and it follows that Y and Z are V. (5) A is a White V is a Pink (following the first time) Z is Pink (following the truth the second time).

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers: 1. Edward IV, and Richard III. She was Cecily Neville who became Duchess of York. 2. It is an archipelago in the Arctic ocean. 3. The Dead Sea. 4. Henri said out mal y pence. 5. The Muses. 6. The heraldic bird that figures in the arms of the City of Liverpool. 7. Aristotle. (Divine Comedy Inferno IV). 8. To support a painter's hand.

Living Language

Why we say To save one's bacon.

The origin of this phrase, which means to save oneself punishment, has been said to come from the burning of heretics at the stake, but more probably it comes from the Anglo-Saxon "baec" meaning back. In any case it has nothing to do with pigs and bacon.

Romance Of Baronet And Club Hostess

London, Nov. 10. Sir John Heygate, 48-year-old fourth baronet, has announced his engagement to Miss Nadia Diane, who is 19, and is kitchen at a London club.

They met at club four days ago. They celebrated there.

Miss Diane said: "John has given me the most wonderful engagement gift—a fur coat."

Sir John said: "I am very happy about the whole thing. Nadia will choose the date of the wedding."

Miss Diane is half-Irish, half-Russian. Sir John, who lives at Bellarena, Londonderry, is an author. He has published eight books.

He has been married twice before.

Appeal Made To Acheson

Washington, Nov. 11. Twenty-six Republican Congressmen today urged the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to oppose the Communist-sponsored code on "offences against the peace and security of mankind" which would bar the United States from aiding anti-Communist underground movements behind the Iron Curtain.

A cable to Mr. Acheson, signed by 26 Representatives, asked him to fight "any and all sections" of the proposed code "which would prevent the United States Government and the American people from being everlastingly on the side of human freedom and in support of all who struggle for it and resist tyranny and police-state methods."

One Congressman who signed was Representative Charles Keenan, who sponsored a provision in the current Mutual Security Act earmarking \$100,000,000 for "aid to underground liberation movements in Communist countries." The draft code to be considered by the General Assembly in Paris, would make it an international offence for authorities to encourage or even tolerate "activities calculated to carry out terrorist acts or foment civil war in another country." United Press.

Man's Face Was Slapped After A Court Martial

Chilwell, Nov. 10. In the moment that the court martial president sentenced Major Ralph Herbert Thomas Newman to be cashiered and jailed for six months, Shirley, his 17-year-old wife, who heard every word of the trial, slowly uncrossed her fingers.

There was no point in it any longer. If the sentences were confirmed, he would no longer be an officer, and she could not hope that he would escape prison.

Nine months ago Shirley Anne Chesco, the small-part actress, had not met the solicitor's clerk who became a major.

Then it happened—at Rams-gate, where he had a seven-berth launch. "Call me Major Bill," he said.

And at Ramsgate, on April 10, they were married. There were trips in the launch to the Continent.

Once they had as a guest Zimard Zulficar, later mentioned at the court martial as the woman who persuaded a fellow officer to try to sell arms to the Arabs.

The newlyweds went to Nottingham, to be near his station.

First they stayed in the best hotels. Then in a four-guinea-a-week flat. He took a taxi to Chilwell each day. He spent £12 a month on phone calls.

Money became scarce. They moved into another flat, then another. At last Shirley took a domestic job in a hospital.

Still she did not know his secret—of the £16,000 he had received in 1949 as part proceeds of the sale of arms in Palestine the year before.

Nor did she know of the £1,000 overdraft at his bank in Edgware—and his worry about cheques that might not be honoured.

BLACK WALLET His trip south to raise credit ended in his arrest at Staines as an alleged absentee.

About this time Army and civil investigators found pushed down a seetee a black wallet belonging to the major.

In it were three contracts to sell arms to the Arabs, passports and other documents.

Major Bill cracked. He told Shirley the whole story. She persuaded him—the court heard—to tell all, so that they could begin afresh.

And so Shirley, now a nursery-maid looking after three boys in Nottingham, waited for the third and last day of her husband's court martial.

At 8.55 she scuttled from the kitchen into the car that called for her. At the front door she half-tripped over a book called "Ship the Snail."

There was no dignity about it. She crunched in the back seat.

But when the car entered Chilwell she became the major's lady, and sat upright as the guards saluted.

Then she heard her husband sentenced to be cashiered on the first charge of "Scandalous conduct," involving the £16,000.

A REMARK, THEN— She heard him found guilty on four charges of passing worthless cheques and one other.

charge, and acquitted of three. And found not guilty of being an absentee.

The jail sentence followed.

The jail cleared.

For a moment, outside, the girl of 17 was able to clasp the hand of her husband as he waited with his escort for transport to his quarters.

Then someone muttered a remark. The Dresden-china face of the major's lady flushed, the blue eyes sparkled.

She transferred a grey skin glove from her right hand to her left, swirled on her tall grey heels, and gave the man who had spoken a resounding slap.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting at G.P.O. and at Kowloon Post Office; registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

Christmas Parcel Mail for Canada: The latest time of posting to secure delivery in Canada by December 25th will be Noon on 14th November per ms. Martin Bakke.

Christmas Parcel Mails for Australia & New Zealand: The latest time of posting to secure delivery in Australia & New Zealand by December 25th will be 10 a.m. on 10th November per ms. Nellore.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH

By Air: Japan, 5 p.m.; B.O.A.C. Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., Canada, Japan, 8 a.m.; N.W.A.L. Siam, 8 a.m.; S.P.A. Indo-China, 5 p.m.; C.P.A. Macao, 8 a.m.; Noon, S/S Lee Hong/Tai Loy.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH

By Air: Formosa, Japan, 11 a.m.; Via C.A.T. Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 10 a.m.; Air France.

Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, Philippines, N. Borneo, 11.30 a.m.; B.O.A.C. Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 2 a.m.; C.P.A. East Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m.; B.O.A.C. By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 8 p.m.; S/S Lee Hong/Tai Loy.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m. train via Canton.

Malaya, Burma, 1 p.m.; S/S Pentakota.

Japan, 2 p.m.; S/S Poyang.

Sunday, 2 p.m.; S/S Poyang.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH

By Air: Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m.; Via P.A.Z. Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 2 a.m.; C.A.T. Formosa, 10 a.m.; C.A.T. Siam, 11 a.m.; P.O.A.S. U.S.A., Canada, 9 p.m.; P.A.A. Japan, Korea, 5 p.m.; B.O.A.C. Formosa, 5 p.m.; H.K. Airways.

Macao, 8 a.m.; 8 p.m.; S/S Lee Hong/Tai Loy.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m. train via Canton.

Japan, Canada, 1 p.m.; S/S Martin Bakke.

Malaya, Indonesia, 1 p.m.; S/S Fengtien.

Philippines, 2 p.m.; S/S Talabat.

From The Files 100 Years Ago

We have again the painful task of recording another piracy in our immediate vicinity. In this case a passenger boat from this port, when passing through the Cappingmoon on the night of Monday last, was boarded by two piratical vessels, who, after murdering two individuals, and driving several overboard, whereby three more were drowned, succeeded in obtaining possession of the vessel, with which they sailed away, passengers, cargo, and all. His Excellency the Admiral despatched the boats of the "Hastings" on a tour of inspection last night. We wish the crews all the success they wish themselves, but entertain some fear whether they will do any good by the trip.

COURT INTERLUDE

Whilst the Supreme Court was in sitting in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday (a report of which by the way must stand over until our next issue) that extraordinary individual, Mr Shortrede, was seen to rush frantically into the Judge's clerk's dining room, and shortly afterwards return with a paper writing, which was thrust "neck and shoulders" up to his Lordship, who appeared perfectly astonished at the proceeding and asked very seriously what it was all about. Whereupon Mr Shortrede proceeded to inform the court that Mrs Le-sow (with an alias we did not catch) was in gaol, and having a curiosity to find out how she got there (as though the particulars had not been already learnt through a particular channel) he waited on her, and was referred to the Turnkey, and when he asked the Turnkey for the warrant of commitment he was referred to the Gaoler. His Lordship, without appearing to understand more than that it did not concern business which he was sitting on the bench to adjudicate, told Mr Shortrede not to interrupt the proceedings of the Court, and to make any application he had to make in proper season.

After the legitimate business of the day was over, Mr Shortrede was then asked to come forward, and was asked what the Gaoler said, to which Mr Shortrede replied that the Gaoler was out, and that having waited a full half hour for his return, he had come to make immediate application that he verily believed no warrant of commitment had been issued at all in the matter. To this His Lordship replied that he could, if he wished it, take out a writ of Habeas Corpus, but thought all the trouble might be avoided by Mr Shortrede making application to one of the Police Magistrates, instead of the Turnkey.

We happen to know the whole particulars of this case of the "unprotected female," that Mr Shortrede has so GALLANTLY befriended, and will give an outline of them in our next issue.

CUT PRICE FIRM SUED

New York, Nov. 10. Macy's of New York, world's biggest department store, was sued for \$2,100,000 for its part in last spring's hectic price war. Led by Macy's, shops cut prices on hundreds of items. Now the Sunbeam Corporation of Chicago, which makes electrical kitchen aids, accuses Macy's of a conspiracy to monopolize the sale of an electric mixer.

The corporation says that in the ten weeks the price war lasted Macy's accounted for 52.5 of the New York sales of the mixers, against the normal three per cent.

Business for thousands of small retailers was undermined, it is alleged. The Sunbeam people explained that their case is designed "to bring before the courts the conflict between makers of nationally advertised branded goods, which are distributed through 5,000 small retailers, and 400 giant retail organisations."

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